HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR and VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OILS and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.
Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,826—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1892.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia
And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER and Co.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
B.I.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.G. Worcester.	26th Augt.
†	SIAM	3950	600	H.T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.I.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A.C. Loggin	9th "
†	ASSAM	3000	600	G.W.F. Browne.	16th "
					Saturday.
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	I.H. Moule	24th Sept.
†	SIAM	3950	600	H.T. Weighell	1st Oct.
B.	CATHAY	3985	600	A Symons	8th "
†	ASSAM	3000	600	G.W.F. Browne.	15th "
B.I.	PYAMES	4113	800	W.A. Seaton	22nd "
†	SIAM	3950	600	H.T. Weighell	29th "
B.I.	VALETTA	6919	1600	R.F. Bisson	5th Nov.
†	ASSAM	3000	600	G.W.F. Browne.	12th "
B.I.	HIMALAYA	7000	2000	J. Orman	19th "
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A.C. Loggin	26th "

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
The Steamer marked B only does not proceed beyond Brindisi.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
†* This vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo.

August 25th.	September 8th.	October 20th.
"	22nd.	November 3rd.
	October 6th.	" 17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 16, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA.
calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
23rd August. 20th Sept. 20th Oct.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE
AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ACHILLE	G. Costanzo	3,000	600	1st Sept.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	550	22nd Aug.
BERENICE	F. Morsa	3,200	500	22nd Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,300	550	8th Sept.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 15, 1892.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about.
CITY OF EDINBURGH	Wm. Frame	3230	27th Aug.

THIS Steamer, which is lighted throughout with the Electric-Light, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European.
Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th Aug, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	27th Aug.
ASIA	3350	Jas. Laird	17th Sept.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 11, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners. FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. "ALMORA" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL [illegible] and that she is discharging in the DOCK. They are requested to present their [illegible] for our Countersignature, and to remove [illegible] without delay.
[illegible] must be surveyed by the Steamer's [illegible] CAULAY, before removal from the [illegible] claims must be presented duly signed [illegible] the vessel leaving Port, after [illegible].
[illegible] ACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

[illegible], M.R.C.V.S.,
[illegible] GEONS.
[illegible] ERTIFICATES
[illegible] Option Rs. 4
[illegible] ale, Rs. 8 per
[illegible] on Horses
[illegible] ions towards
[illegible] our best attention.
[illegible] harness in the yard.
[illegible] Horse-shooting Forge is
[illegible] ighly practical English
[illegible] Same.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 24th August, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 21st August, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Karrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, on the 24th August, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th August, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING KING and Co. are met on arrival at —
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool ..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.
LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.
DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.
TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.
KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
R. B. KING, Hyderabad (Deccan).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,
Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28. "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31. "C. E. B." Rs. 34.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS OF VERY CHOICE AND RICH WINES, PORTS, SHERRIES, CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNES WHISKIES, BRANDIES, PILSENER BEERS, &c., &c.

SHERRIES.

Superior Old Dry (Vino de Pasto).	Old Puerto Sherry.
Voin Tula.	Old Dry Sherry.
Grand Romano.	Old Fruity Sherry.
	Florio Marsala.

FROM Rs. 18 TO Rs. 50 PER DOZ.

BURGUNDIES.

Chablis (White).	Beaune (Red). Pommard (Red)

FROM Rs. 21 TO Rs. 30 PER DOZ.

CLARET.

Chateau Mouton.	Pauillac.
Chateau Palmer.	St. Estephe.
Chateau La Lagune.	St. Emilion.
Grand Vino-De-La-Rose.	St. Julien.
Grand Vino Pontet Canet.	St. Marie.
Medoc.	

FROM Rs. 15 TO Rs. 38 PER DOZ.

BEER.
Tottenham Pilsener Champagne Beer.
Warranted to be the brightest in excellent condition

LIQUEUR.
Allasch Dopfelt Kummel.
Rs. 41 PER DOZ.

SAUTERNES.
Grand Vino de Sauternes, from Messrs. Tanoud Hirch and Co., Bordeaux.
Rs. 25 AND Rs. 28 PER DOZ.

THE
LANGHAM HOTEL,
PORTLAND PLACE, REGENT St., LONDON, W.
SITUATED IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE, CONVENIENT, AND HEALTHY POSITION IN LONDON,
Near the Best Shops, &c.
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
MODERATE TARIFF.
MANAGER.—
MR. WALTER GOSDEN.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,
By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING, 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres:
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.
SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.
DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.
Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT or no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. beg to announce, that in view of possible INCONVENIENCE CAUSED to certain Members of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE by the recent SUSPENSION of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., they are willing to make ADVANCES against Credit Balances on that Bank to Officers and Civilians, on their OPENING CURRENT ACCOUNTS with them.

NOTICE.
COPIES of the BUILDING By-Laws in English made by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay under the authority of Section 461 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, (Bombay Act No. III of 1888) and confirmed by Government under Section 463 of the said Act, can be obtained from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay on payment of Annas Two for each Copy.
H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices: Bombay, 16th August, 1892.

OWEN'S COLLEGE, VICTORIA UNIVERSITY, MANCHESTER.
PROSPECTUSES for the Session 1892-93 will be forwarded on application.
I.—Department of Arts, Science, and Laws.
II.—Department of Medicine.
III.—Department of Public Health.
IV.—Dental Department.
V.—Pharmaceutical Department.
VI.—Department for Women.
VII.—Department for the Evening Classes.
VIII.—Scholarships, Exhibitions, &c., (varying in value from £12 to £100 per annum).
Apply to Mr. CORNISH, 16, St. Ann's Square, Manchester, or at the College.
HENRY WM. HOLDER, M. A., Registrar.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LIMITED.
NOTICE.
THE ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Neshaw's Buildings, Marine Street, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 20th August, 1892, at 1 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1892.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in place of one retiring.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to 20th August, 1892, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, August 12th, 1892.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
In the Matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-Holders of The ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, dated the 30th day of September, 1890.
NOTICE is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1892, at 1 of the clock in the afternoon, the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture, will, pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in them in virtue of the same Indenture, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot, at the Office of their Solicitors, Messrs. NANU and HORMASJEE, No. 32, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Mill property of the abovenamed Company, consisting of Lands, Buildings and Machinery. The Lands admeasure a total area of 5 acres and 35 goontas or thereabouts, and part thereof is held subject to a perpetual rent charge of Rupees 80 per annum and a yearly fee of Rupees 111-4-0 payable to Government, and part under an under lease from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, for 99 years, out of which only about 13 years have expired at the yearly rent of Rupees 425. The Machinery consists of 20,114 Spindles, 3 Boilers and 2 Engines, one of 20 Nominal Horse Power, and one of 30 Nominal Horse Power, and 150 Looms, all by well known makers, and all other requisite plant and accessories for a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill. The premises may be viewed during day time on application to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., at Broach, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply after the 15th August next, at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Solicitors.—Dated Bombay, this 20th Day of July, 1892.
HERBERT R. GREAVES,
For Self and Co-Trustees.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.
DEBENTURE LOAN.
UNDER the Sanction of the Government of India, given in their letter No. 1853 of 3rd May, 1892, Department of Finance and Commerce, and conveyed in Government of Bombay Resolution No. 1252 of 12th May, 1892, Marine Department, the Trustees of the Port of Karachi invite Tenders for KARACHI PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of RUPEES TWENTY LAKHS only.
Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly.
The Loan will be repayable in thirty years.
Instalments will be payable as follows:—
25 per cent. on application.
25 per cent. on allotment.
25 per cent. in three months from date of allotment, and
25 per cent. in six months from date of allotment.
Interest will be calculated on the first instalment from date of allotment, and on subsequent instalments from date of payment of each instalments. Tenderers paying up in full before allotment will receive interest from date of allotment.
Any instalment not paid in full within two months from the date on which it is due shall be forfeited, and the allotment will be cancelled.
Sealed Tenders superscribed "Tenders for Karachi Port Trust Loan" will be received up to 12 o'clock noon, on THURSDAY, the 1st September, 1892, by the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, Bombay, and Agents of the Bank at Karachi, Ahmedabad, Akola, Broach, Bhownuggur, Indore, Amraoti, and Poona.
Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, or Branches.
Tenderers may pay their instalments into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, or Branches.
R. I. CRAWFORD, Chairman,
Port Trust, Karachi.
Port Trust Office, Karachi, 6th August, 1892.

LAWRENCE'S SPECIFIC FOR LEPROSY
IS one of the best MEDICINES yet discovered for CURE of LEPROSY and other Skin Diseases. Price: Rs. 4. Packing Extra.

LAWRENCE'S RHEUMATIC OIL.
IT is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, &c. Price: Re. 1-4. Packing 2 As.

BASU & NEPHEWS,
CHEMISTS AND SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
No. 41-2, BAG BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

URHUJ,
THE KING OF CURES FOR DYSPEPSIA AND ALL ITS ATTENDANT EVILS.
URHUJ not only gives immediate relief but is guaranteed to eradicate this Scourge from the system: removing the CAUSE, the effects such as HEARTBURN, SICK-HEADACHES, CONSTIPATION, FLATULENCY, SOUR-ERUCTATIONS, &c., &c., all Vanish. One Gentleman "suffering for 10 years" says:—"Please send me six boxes more" and certifies to its merits:—Applications from similar cases pouring in daily. In Pills or Powder at Re. 1-8 per box, including Postage.—Apply, stating which is required (to be sent by V. P. P.) to
MADAME DUBOIS,
Jubulpore, C. P.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,
WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be Instantaneous. Hair will retain its glossy for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 3 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. not Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.
This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 24 per Bottle, packing extra.
SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.
S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Beehoo Chatterjee's Street Calcutta.

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription, Re. 12 per year.

PRIZE CUPS, GOBLETS, TANKARDS, &c.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, have on view at their Fort Establishment an Extensive and Splendid Assortment of the above. They have been well selected and form very suitable Prizes for—
SHOOTING, RACING, BOATING, YACHTING, POLO, GOLF, BADMINTON and all GYMKHANA and ATHLETIC TOURNAMENTS.

GOBLETS, of the Finest Electro-Plate, Richly Engraved and Chased, without Handles—

Height.	Capacity.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
8 inches, about	½ Pint ..... from	31 0	35 0
9 "	" 1½ " ..... "	45 0	50 0
11½ "	" 3 Pints ..... "	75 0	85 0

GOBLETS, of the Finest Electro-Plate, Plain, very suitable for Engraving.
The following are the most useful sizes.—

7½ inches, about	½ Pint ..... from	20 0	22 8
7½ "	" ½ " ..... "	22 8	25 0
8 "	" 1 " ..... "	27 0	30 0
9 "	" 1½ " ..... "	29 0	33 0
10 "	" 2 Pints ..... "	34 0	38 0

PRIZE BOWLS.
Made in the best quality Electro-Plate, Gilt inside, Chased and Embossed, and Fluted Patterns with space for engraving Name, &c., mounted on Blackwood Stand—Diameter of Bowl 10 inches 135 0 150 0
Do. do. Diameter of Bowl, 11 inches, Queen Anne Pattern 150 0 168 0
The above can be imported in Solid Silver, Richly Chased and Engraved { from 350 0 395 0 / to 500 0 560 0

ENGLISH OAK AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Three-Handled Manx Loving Cups, made from Selected English Oak, and Neatly Mounted in Electro-Plate, with Shield for Inscription—Capacity, 3 Pints ..... from	60 0	68 0

ARMY AND NAVY CUPS,
COCKTAIL SHAKERS,
PICNIC COMPANIONS,
SPIRIT FLASKS, &c., &c.

TWO-HANDLED PRIZE CUPS.
Richly Fluted, Chased, and Embossed in a variety of Handsome Designs.

Height.	Capacity.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
8½ inches, about	1½ Pint ..... from	75 0	85 0
9½ "	" 2½ Pints ..... "	94 0	105 0
11½ "	" 6 " ..... "	135 0	150 0
11½ "	" 5 " ..... "	100 0	112 0

MANX LOVING CUPS.
Very Handsome and Effective Prize Cups, made of the Finest Electro-Plate, Richly Gilt Inside, Three-Handled—

2 Pints, finished Plain Dull	45 0	50 0
2 " Plain Bright	45 0	50 0
4 " Dull	67 0	75 0
4 " Bright	75 0	85 0
6 " Bright	100 0	112 0

BEER TANKARDS, GUPS, &c.
Beer Tankards of the Finest Crystal Glass, with Electro-Plated Bands and Handle—

½ Pint size ..... from	12 0	13 8
2 Pint " ..... "	22 8	25 0

Beer Mugs, all Electro-Plate, Plain, Chased, or Engraved—

1 Pint size ..... from	12 0	13 8
2 Pint " ..... "	20 0	22 8
Golf Beer Mugs in Fine Electro-Plate, Richly Engraved and Chased with Golf Designs ..... from	27 8	31 0
And a variety of others ..... { from / to	12 0 / 40 0	13 0 / 45 8

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Oak Beer Beakers, Mounted in Electro-Plate, with Shield for Engraving ...	31 8	35 0
Oak Beer Tankards, Mounted in Electro-Plate, with Shield	31 8	35 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies," and has an enormous sale.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome, and of delicate Fragrance.
Per Dozen, Rs. 25.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WHISKY IN THE MARKET.
Chemists, Wine, and General Merchants. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD. { BOMBAY & POONA.

THACKER & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY
WE HAVE NOW THE HONOUR OF SUPPLYING OVER 100 MESSES AND CANTEENS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Your Crest correctly Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match,
For Rs. 16.

Your Monogram artistically Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match,
For Rs. 16.

Before Engraving Dies of Crests and Monograms, a PENCIL SKETCH is forwarded FREE OF CHARGE, and sunk in Steel when approved of.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING
From Customers' own Dies, or from Dies already on hand.
ANY COLOUR.
PER 100 IMPRESSIONS .. .. Annas 8
PER 1,000 " .. .. Rs. 5 0
GOLD, SILVER, OR BRONZE.
PER 100 IMPRESSIONS .. .. Rs. 2 0
PER 1,000 " .. .. " 17 0
GOLD AND COLOURS.
Charges according to amount of work.

VISITING CARDS.
100 GENTLEMEN'S CARDS, one line with Plate .. .. } Rs. 3 0
100 LADIES' CARDS, one line with Plate .. .. } " 5 0
Other lines, such as Address and Club, charged Re. 1 per line extra.
THIS RATE IS FOR THICK OR THIN CARDS.
We prefer keeping Steel Dies and Card Plates on hand; we are then accountable for their preservation from rust, scratches, or loss.

To OFFICERS of the Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Medical Staff, and Indian Medical Service.
SMALL QUANTITIES OF STATIONERY HEADED WITH ANY OF THESE CRESTS ARE ALWAYS ON HAND.
Large quantities can be executed within three or four days from receipt of order.

BALL PROGRAMMES.
A Large Variety in Stock and constant renewals of the latest Designs.
SEND FOR SAMPLES.

MENU CARDS,
Folding and Single, in upwards of 250 varieties of elegant design, plain and illuminated.
PATTERNS FREE.

REGIMENTAL CRESTS.—DIES OF ALL BRITISH AND NATIVE REGIMENTS ON HAND.
Estimates and Samples free.

RUBBER STAMPS
Of every description manufactured by a special process, and of a specially prepared Rubber to withstand the Climate.

INVITATION CARDS.
Comprising Invitations to Dinners, at Home, Honorary Members, Marriage, Lawn Tennis, Dances.
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When orders for Crests, Monograms, Stationery, &c., are left to our own choosing they are carried out in perfect taste and without extravagant expenditure.

THACKER & CO., Limited, BOMBAY,
Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers,
ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS.

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS!!!
THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.
TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.
SMOKE AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	" "	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	" "	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	" "	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	" "	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	" "	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIPPS	3	" "	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.
☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

ON EYESIGHT.

WE frequently receive letters which merely say, "Please send me your Sight Test immediately, as I wish to purchase Spectacles." A communication like this necessarily involves delay and correspondence, which a little more explanation might prevent.

Consideration of the following simple conditions will qualify our readers to determine for themselves whether they would derive benefit from the use of Spectacles. If you cannot define objects at a distance, which your friends can see clearly, though your Vision is otherwise acute, there is good reason to suspect that you are shortsighted, and Glasses will remove the disability.

If in order to read a book you are obliged to hold it close to the eyes, and cannot distinguish the letters as much as twelve inches off, while you find difficulty in recognising your friends when you pass them in the street, and objects at no great distance are shadowy and uncertain, you may be tolerably sure that you are nearsighted, and that Glasses will not only improve your sight, but that your eyes will suffer injury by the neglect to wear them.

If the act of reading, easy at first at the distance of twelve inches, becomes difficult after a short continuance, and is then attended by fatig

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THANA MUNICIPAL-
RY and a CLERK, with good
Marathi. Salary Rs. 50 and
with Testimonials to the Presi-

JAMSETJEE ANTIA,
Chairman, Thana Municipality.

ALLIANCE SILK MILL
Y, LIMITED.

given that an AD-IN-
of Rs. 25 per Share for the half-
will be paid to the Shareholders
of the Company, No. 8, Forbes
the 24th instant, between the

By Order of the Board,
D SASSOON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

OTICE.

ive notice that from the
September next, any Dogs found
beyond the enclosures of the
such dogs, will be destroyed in
tions of Section CXVI of Act XIII

H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
ice, Bombay, 19th August, 1892.

ALUABLE HAIR DYE.

has been made with great
ghly recommended for its use. It
ions, from whatever cause aris-
stantaneous. Hair will retain its
ne, and at whatever Age. War-
kin. For changing Red or Grey
of Black or Brown, according to

-8. Packing extra.

BASU
ND NEPHEWS,
EMISTS,
GENTS IN INDIA.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., Ld.
PHINSTONE CIRCLE.

PHONES,
ELECTRIC BELLS,
CONDUCTORS, BATTERIES,
INDUCTION COILS,
AND OTHER
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.

THE COMPANY are prepared to undertake
TELEPHONE LINES and TELE-
ONS for Native States, Corpora-
rate Individuals. Estimates fur-

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the
Commissioner for the City of Bombay
on the 26th day of August, 1892, for
CERTAIN FOOT-PATHS, with Blue
Trap Kerbstones and Water Tables.
Specification, &c., may on payment
of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on
application give further information that may be
required.

Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 750
in cash, to be paid to the Chief Account-
ant in Cash and to be forfeited in case
of refusal to sign the Contract.
The Contractor will be required to make the total deposit equival-
ent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be
made before Tender may be accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to
accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES M. SMITH, M. Inst., C.E.,
Executive Engineer.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 19th Aug., 1892.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.

By virtue of a Precept to me directed. I hereby
proclaim that the FOURTH SESSIONS of
the PEACE and the OYER and TERMINER and GENERAL GAOL
DELIVERY will be holden before the Right Court of Judi-
cature at Bombay in the Court House, on SATURDAY,
the Tenth Day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the
forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other
Felonies and other Crimes, Misdemea-
nours and Offences, had, done or committed, within the
Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and
the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear,
and determine all the Piracies, Murders,
Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misde-
meanours, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or
committed, by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any
of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent
upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the
Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with
the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a
Session for the trial of all Treasons, Murders,
Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and
other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on
the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute
and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way con-
cerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place
above-mentioned, such recognizances without fail of the
Court.

And I [illegible] to all Justices of the Peace,
Coroners, Constables [illegible] and
Bailiffs [illegible] and of Bombay [illegible] the limits
thereof [illegible] and those in the Island [illegible] with
their own persons, [illegible] and other Inquests
[illegible] such cases in that
behalf [illegible] Record.

Given under my hand at Bombay this 18th day of August
in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and
Ninety-two.

AGA ASKAR SHAH,
Sheriff of Bombay.

CONSU[illegible]RAT FOR PORTUGAL
[illegible]SH INDIA.

TO THE [illegible]EDGE of the Commerce
and Navi[illegible] following RESOLUTION of His
Excellency the GE[illegible]NERAL of Portuguese India
Dated PUNJIM[illegible]

Number three hundred and seventy-two.—It being conve-
nient to embody into a single document the legal Provi-
sions relating to Tonnage Dues, contained in the
Government Notification, Number four hundred and
ninety-two, dated twenty-ninth July, One Thousand Eight
Hundred and Seventy-one, which shall be repealed from and
after the publication of the present Notification, Number three hundred and
seventy-five, dated twenty-fifth June last, fixing at the same time
the Tonnage Dues which the substitution
of the Tonnage Dues by those on their actual tonnage
shall be applicable at the Port of Mormugao and,
in accordance with the Article Fourth of the
Decree for the Customs Tariff, sanctioned by the Decree
of the Government dated [illegible] IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED,
for general information, the following:

1. That every vessel proceeding from the sea which
enters the Port of Mormugao as a port of call, to discharge
cargo or land passengers, or to complete it,
whether she be of one thousand tons burden or upwards, is subject to the payment
of an anas per ton upon the weight of the Goods re-
spectively, not exceed one thousand tons.
2. [illegible] shall not be less than Rupees Ten.
3. [illegible] ing at the Port or Mormugao only
[illegible] shall pay Annas Four per every
[illegible] ed or landed.
4. [illegible] optional to the Commanders or Consignees of the
[illegible] cargo dues or the tonnage dues
[illegible] passengers charge when they only carry or land
[illegible]
5. The charge on passengers shall not be collected
[illegible] the tonnage or cargo dues.
6. The [illegible] mentioned Notification, Number Four
[illegible] of Twenty-ninth July. One
[illegible] Eight Hundred and Ninety-one is revoked.
Given under my hand and seal at Pangim, 25th July, 1892.
GRACIANO DA SILVA, Governor-General.
True Translation.
Consulate-General for Portugal in British India, 19th
August 1892.
S. M. BARBOSA CENTENO,
Consul-General.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND
THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 3, St., LONDON.

AGENCY.

RATE OF INTEREST ALLOWED:
On CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.....2½ Per Cent.
On Monthly Balances, or the Minimum Weekly
Balances in
On FIXED DEPOSITS—
For 12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
" 6 " .....4 " "
" 3 " .....3 " "
For shorter periods, terms on application.

T. PAYN,
Agent.

OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

DO YOU SUFFER WITH
COUGH AND COLD ?
USE DR. ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.
A few only needs a trial to be given to this wonderful
and never-failing specific for Pulmonary Cough, Cold,
Asthma and all other Consumption, Bronchitis,
Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and other Chest
affections. It is a powerful
YOUTH TONIC,
clearing the Throat from Hoarseness, and strengthen-
ing the [illegible] purely vegetable, harmless, and
free from
INJURIOUS DRUGS.
Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Re. 1-0.
TO BE HAD ONLY BY
[illegible]ON & CO.,
[illegible] Musjid, Bombay.

AUCTION.

[illegible] AND COMPANY,
[illegible]MMUM STREET.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT 14TH
[illegible]LA STREET.

[illegible] the 26th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs.
[illegible] on the premises, by Public
[illegible] the risk of the mortgagors,
[illegible] Lingoo, and Lingoo Hajima,
[illegible]gatee, Shaboo Goonajee, the

Government ground, together
[illegible]ated at 14th Camatipoora Street
[illegible]ssessed by the Municipality
[illegible] Ward, No. 2148, and register-
[illegible] of Land Revenue under old
[illegible]1030 and 1031, now Survey
[illegible] about 79 square yards, and
[illegible]house of Mulloo Rajina, on the
[illegible]ay Jee, on the north by the
[illegible]d on the south by the sweeper's

[illegible] conditions of sale apply to the
[illegible]

MESSRS. [illegible]

THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO, 1893.

MESSRS. S. J. TELLERY & Co.
Have much pleasure in announcing that their
MR. S. J. TELLERY
Has been Appointed by the
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
AS COMMISSIONER
TO REPRESENT
INDIAN ART-WARE
AND
ART MANUFACTURES
AT THE
FORTHCOMING WORLD'S
COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION
AT
CHICAGO, U. S. A.,
OPENING ON
1ST MAY, 1893.

THEY WILL THEMSELVES EXHIBIT,
ON A
STRIKINGLY LARGE SCALE,
INDIAN ART MANUFACTURES
IN EVERY BRANCH,
FROM
ALL PARTS OF INDIA,
ON THEIR
OWN ACCOUNT
AND AT THEIR
OWN EXPENSE.

They, therefore, invite Artisans, Manufacturers, and Dealers to make them offers of Consignments of Art-ware of the most superior Finish and Quality, fit for such an Occasion, before the end of OCTOBER NEXT, at the very latest.

Although they prefer to purchase Outright all Goods
OF
ART MANUFACTURE,
MESSRS. TELLERY & Co.
WILL,
Notwithstanding, accept such Articles On Commission.

JEWELLERY
(of purely Native Designs only)
WILL ONLY BE ACCEPTED ON
COMMISSION SALE,
or for Exhibition at the option of Owners.

MESSRS. TELLERY & Co. undertake to represent Manufactures of Indian origin, not strictly Art-ware, Minerals, and Produce (excepting Tea of which only Samples will be accepted). They will receive Orders, conduct Sales, and bring the Manufacturers and Producers of all such in India into close contact with Buyers in America.

Messrs. Tellery & Co. are willing to purchase or to receive on Commission any scientifically arranged Religious, Instructive, or otherwise Interesting Collection.

They also undertake to arrange with Native States to exhibit separately the Art manufactures of their respective States in their Court.

Messrs. Tellery & Co. will compete for Prizes for such Exhibits only as are *bona fide* manufactured by them.

All Prizes awarded to Goods, not actually manufactured by Messrs. S. J. Tellery & Co., will be awarded to the actual makers.

Messrs. S. J. Tellery & Co. will be glad if District Officials and Private Gentlemen, interested in the furtherance of Indian Art Manufactures and Commerce, will give this Notice as wide a circulation as possible.

For all further information and terms, please apply to—

S. J. TELLERY & Co.,
DELHI.

FOR SALE.

MOORE & CO.'S
GREAT ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE,
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, JULY 20TH, AND
THROUGHOUT AUGUST.

WE shall this year offer the whole of our Immense Stock, without any exception, in our Clearance Sale prior to opening our New Stock for the Cold Season. We shall offer reductions of 10 to 50 per cent. presenting unequalled advantages to buyers.

Our Illustrated Monthly Circular, with full descriptions, will be sent free of charge to any address in India.

MOORE & Co., THE CASH TRADERS, CALCUTTA.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપ્તુલા શેખ્શાદમની કું૦
4, 4, HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1892.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

GRATEFUL COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND [illegible]GE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

BANKS.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
ESTABLISHED 1857.
CAPITAL PAID-UP £750,000
RESERVE FUND and UNDIVIDED PROFITS £143,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF SHAREHOLDERS £750,000

BANKERS:
LONDON..... The Bank of England. The London Joint Stock Bank.
SCOTLAND ..... Bank of Scotland. Royal Bank of Scotland. National Bank of Scotland.
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AMSTERDAM .. Hope & Co. The Amsterdamsche Bank.
ROTTERDAM..... Werpheim & Gompertz. The Rotterdamsche Bank.
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Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Galle, Kandy, Rangoon, Penang, Singapore, Malacca, Batavia, Hongkong and Shanghai.

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In Australia ... The Bank of New South Wales. The Union Bank of Australia, Limited. The Bank of Victoria. The Bank of Australasia. The National Bank of Australasia.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. When the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no Interest is allowed.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For one year, 4 per cent. p. a.
For shorter periods, terms on application.
Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted on Terms to be ascertained on Application to

H. G. FIDLER,
Agent.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
Capital and Reserves.....Rs. 15,55,867
Working Capital..... " 1,09,38,688
HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWALPINDI.
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.
LONDON BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.
Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.
6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.
4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged awaiting remittal to Europe.
2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances. Pay and Pension Bills, Cheques and Hundis are received and collected free of any charge for commission.
CURRENCY NOTES OR CHEQUES ON MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA are accepted at par for Interest Deposit Accounts.
ACCOUNTS are opened and Receipts issued in two or more names when desired in order that survivors may at once deal with the amount at credit.
DEPOSITS are received also from persons not having current Accounts with the Bank.
Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal Security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.
A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
1st July 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAIDUP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, AND MANDALAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to R. 10, no interest is allowed.
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payee, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE
POOR MAN'S FRIEND.
DR. ROBERTS' ONTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M.D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, Chilblains, Scorbatic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.
FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.
SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and feet, and scaly diseases.
They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.
Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

THE MONSOON!!
THE MONSOON!!!
GENTS' WATERPROOFS,
PARAMATTAS, TWEEDS, CHECKS, ETC.
SUPERIOR HIGH CLASS GOODS.
SEWN SEAMS—FROM RS. 7 TO RS. 50.
PERFECT VENTILATION.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE ONLY REMEDY for NERVOUS EXHAUSTION
Climatic Anæmia, Incapacity for Work and Mental and Physical Depression, is
LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
The Only Forms known to be a Safe and Certain Cure
ARE THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD.,
Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. Pills which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, ARE CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. " is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is found also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the Tree Damiana Plant (" *Turnera Aphrodisiaca* "), and is a valuable aid of Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money the 10/- Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/- Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/-.

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co.; RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.; SIMLA AND LAHORE—E. PLOMER & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

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BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

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BUY WATCHES OR JEWELLERY?
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ONE THOUSAND BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS
Of Watches and Jewellery of very latest designs. Birmingham supplies the World with Jewellery, and you will be astonished at the difference between Indian and Birmingham prices. Send for the Catalogue at once, so as to have it at hand when you or your friends want to buy Jewellery. Orders for a single article will receive equal attention with large orders.
We guarantee safe delivery of any parcels, small or large, all being insured through to our customers. Orders for India are executed by return mail (except such as have to be made to special instructions); the delay is thus minimised, and it is worth waiting to secure latest styles and saving 50 per cent.
We are well known in England, but as fraudulent advertisements are sometimes inserted, we shall be very pleased to send Bankers' references and highest testimonials to residents in India who may desire to entrust the execution of large parcels to us.
We shall also be glad to hear from Traders desirous of doing business in Watches or Jewellery. Our prices are so different to those usually charged, that our goods always sell readily.

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Practical Watch Manufacturers and Wholesale Jewellers,
BELGRAVE HOUSE, BRISTOL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA
(EFFERVESCENT).
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',
AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS
MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM
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MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,
CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of "hydro-carbons" in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
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ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

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	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
6 Cartes D' Visite, Full	3	0	6 Cabinet, Full	6	0
12 " "	5	0	12 " "	9	0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.
OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.
Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.
Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.
TERMS CASH.
6 Photos, small, our Invention .....Rs. 1 4
12 Photos, small, our Invention .....Rs. 2 0

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THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to Seven and a half Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.
GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.
N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

SEND FOR
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT (1891)
OF THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE OFFICE:
A Record of Substantial Progress.
NEW BUSINESS DURING 1891:
2,416 Life Proposals for Rs. 75,40,316.
FUNDS INCREASED LAST YEAR BY
Rs. 8,49,769-6-10.
TOTAL BUSINESS.
Over 347 Lakhs of Rupees.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY
and remain in India.
Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
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UNIVERSAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
SPECIAL FEATURES.
Annual Bonuses. *Economy of Management.*
LARGE ACCUMULATIONS OF FUND IN PROPORTION TO RISKS.
Please write for Particulars of the
UNIVERSAL
BONUS
POLICIES.
The safest and most Economical Assurance obtainable in India.
Risks accepted on First-class Native Lives.
Claims paid immediately on proof of Death.
Apply to—
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£3,000,000.
Absolute Security Funds now exceed ...£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCH

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,025xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	560	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	380
Elsewhere.					
Chartered Bank	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Chartered Mercantile	20,000	£20	£20	7 pr. c.	£23
Chas. Mercantile	20,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	454
National Bank of India	60,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Shares	—	—	—	—	—

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	20	1,400
Alliance	1,000	100	all	Rs. 20	400
Anglo-Indian	1,365	100	100	5	95
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Debenture)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	500
Bombay Cotton Manufg. Co.	600	500	500	20	420
Bombay New National Manufg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	—	350nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	500
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,185
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	710xd
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	655
Coorla Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	445
Coral Mills Co. Ld.	5,886	100	100	50	457½
David Mills	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	445
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	325
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	645xd.
Framjee Cowasjee	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	510
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	755
Hope Spinning Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough's	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	680
Hyderabad	2000	1,000	1,000	—	1,000
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	—	405
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,000
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	660xd.
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,200	250	250	12½	213½
Jowraz Baloo	2,000	1,000	1,000	40	830
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	655
Khanguram Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Kisan Mao-kuye	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	190
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,155
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,350
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahboob shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,545
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,000
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105 par
Madura Mills	7,778	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	650
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	450
Presidency Mills Co Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	720
Rajkot Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,100
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Shoholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,230
Soonderjee	750	1,000	1,000	35	525
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	110
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	299½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	12½	207½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	505
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	551	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	765
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	745
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

			Last half-yearly guar.
G.I.P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all 5 p.c. 2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New	£18	...	...
Shares	£ 18	...	do.

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albion (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	—	300
Apollo	2,000	2,000	2,000	90	122
Argosy	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Bombay Cotton Brush Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	Rs. 40	10
Bijou Chikalwadi	5,886	100	100	50	135
David Mills	1,494	500	500	Rs. 30	457½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	445
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	325
Framjee Cowasjee	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	645xd.
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	510
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	145
Hope Spinning Mill	700	500	500	40	755
Howard and Bullough's	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	660
Hyderabad	2000	1,000	1,000	—	1,000
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	—	405
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,000
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	660xd.
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,200	250	250	12½	213½
Jowraz Baloo	2,000	1,000	1,000	40	830
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	655
Khanguram Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Kisan Mao-kuye	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	190
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,155
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,350
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahboob shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,545
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,000
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105 par
Madura Mills	7,778	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	650
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	450
Presidency Mills Co Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	720
Rajkot Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,100
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Shoholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,230
Soonderjee	750	1,000	1,000	35	525
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	110
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	299½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	12½	207½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	505
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	551	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	765
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	745
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	260
Back Bay Boat	700	50	150	7½	185
Back Bay Mills	1,000	50	50	12½	60
Badhan Pipe	5,000	100	100	10	90
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom.
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,150
Do. New Issue	500	375	225	67½	1,040
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,230	100	100	ex div 2	88
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	875
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Khan Mills	500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Geyer & Co., Ld.	5,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	16
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	102
John Roberts	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	162
Kamp & Co.	4,000	200	175	25	315
Karmchoree Spinning Co.	500	500	500	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Company	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marden & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	884
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillip & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	80xd.
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Frein.	200	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do.	Pref. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	200	all	20	800
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	68
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Rs. 1	19½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	23-6	
China Leaf	"	23-14	Nominal.
Spain. Bar Gold old	"	23-10	"
Do. do. new	"	23-6	"
Australia do.	"	23	
Japan do.	"	26	
English Sovereigns	"	16-6	
Do. Dracca	"	16-5	
Bar Silver 17 Beltannees	"	105-7	
Do. 178 do.	"	106-10	
Carolas Dollars	"	223	Nominal.
Mexicos do.	"	223	"
Five-Francs	"	220	"

GLOOMY though the condition of our textile industries is just now, Mr. Henderson, Superintending Inspector of factories, takes a rather cheery view of the operation of the McKinley tariff, and assures us that he has not found that manufacturers on this side apprehend that it will do them serious injury. It has in some cases done a good deal of mischief by deranging trade and by causing producers to spend more money in adapting their machinery to the new conditions. On the other hand, it has operated as a stimulus to invention. A short time ago Mr. Henderson saw an elaborate loom being constructed in a machine shop near Manchester, which is intended to weave fine linen damasks in a manner which will bring them outside the pale of the new tariff. This, he thinks, may possibly lead to the introduction of what is practically a new fabric, not only into the markets of the United States, but into the markets of the whole world. An Oldham millowner, we are told, could thus comfortably on the extra waste made in Fall River spinning mill, and the finer the quality of the material the greater the difficulties which have to be encountered in its production on the other side of the Atlantic.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Back Bay Baths, "Hughes Cup" Race.
Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, 1 p.m.
Lecture, Wilson College, on "The Brain as the Organ of the Mind," 5-45 p.m.
Municipal Election Results, 5 p.m.
Gun Club Meeting, Love Grove, Worli, 4-30 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. City of Edinburgh entered the dock yesterday.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral to-morrow evening.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Congo and Brahmani left the dock on Thursday and the s. s. Assam yesterday.

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—About 50 feet of Lower Government House Road, Malabar Hill, sank in on Thursday evening. It is now under repairs.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ELMI-E-PARSI.—A conversational meeting will be held this evening, at 5 o'clock, in the hall of the New High School, Hornby Road, Fort, when the Anjuman's Munshi will be in attendance.

THEFT AT PAREL.—Ramchandra Tattia, residing at Parel Back Road, reports that on Friday morning his house was broken into by means of a hole made in the wall, and two boxes containing wearing apparel and gold and silver ornaments and cash, collectively valued at Rs. 96, were stolen therefrom. The complainant states that he heard a noise at about 3 o'clock in the morning and also saw some one in the room, but he did not get up because of fright. Some time after he got up and found the two boxes missing, and thereupon raised an alarm.

UTTERING COUNTERFEIT COINS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mowjee Hansraj was charged by Inspector Standford, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with dishonestly using a quick-silvered pie as a two-anna piece. On Thursday, the accused gave the coin to Saloo, a woman, who was selling plantains, at the Bori Bunder station, and asked her to give him one pice worth of plantains. Saloo had no copper change, and so she took the quick-silvered coin to a railway employe, who recognised the coin to be a counterfeit one, and securing the accused, he made him over to the police. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

ARYAN SOCIAL UNION.—Under the presidentship of Pandit Sevaklal Karsondas, president of the Union, a social gathering of the members and friends of the Union was held on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 9 p.m. at the People's Free Reading Room and Library, Fort. Amongst those present were Messrs. Atmaram Bapuji Dalvi, Damodherdas Gordhandas Sookladwalla, B. B. Nagarkar, Veerji Jhina Rawal, L. M. & S., Purshotam Naranji Dawada, L. M. & S., Parsotom Bhagwandas, Jagmohandas Shamaldas Shastri, Runchorjee Odhaljee and Jeevraj Gowrashanker Vyavayadya. At this gathering a concert, both vocal and instrumental consisting of native tunes was given to the delight of the assemblage by the Arya Sangit Mandli. Short speeches on the social status of India were made by almost all the gentlemen mentioned.

CAUGHT AT LAST.—Vishnu Moreshwar Pawaskar, aged twenty-two years, who had on the 28th of June last, induced a young boy, named Yeshwant Chintamon, aged about twelve, to rob his mother, a widow, of gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 350, and made off to Indore with the youth and deserted him there, was successfully traced to Ratnagiri, where he was arrested on the 2nd instant when he had in his possession three tolas of gold. The accused was brought down to Bombay from Ratnagiri, under police custody, and was placed before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court. The case was adjourned until the 22nd instant, and the prisoner was remanded to jail. The lad Yeshwant, who had been enticed away to Indore by the accused, was taken care of there by Mr. S. B. Kirtikar, District Magistrate of Indore, who subsequently sent him to Bombay, in charge of his elder brother, Ramrao Chintamon.

THE BOMBAY EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION SCHOOL FUND.—We have been requested to acknowledge the following donations received towards the establishment of an English school in Salsette and Bassein under the auspices of the Bombay East Indian Association:—His Highness the Nawab of Janjeera, Rs. 10; Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Vishram Ebrahim and Co., Cummoo Jaffer Sulleeman and Co., Thakursey Mooljee and Sons, Dayabhoy Tapidas, Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia, C. F. F., Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, Hajee Abdool Hoosein, Z. A. Shirazi, Mooljee Jivraj, Badroodin Tyabjee, Jamal Hassan, Doctor J. Bocarro, Dr. Cursetjee Jamshedjee of Mhow, Prince M. Baldeosingjee of Dhurampore State, Prince Samatsingjee Bahadur of Palitana, each Rs. 5; Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co., Ardeshir Meherban Erani. J. J. G., and Byramjee Nasserwanjee Servai, each Rs. 3; Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, D. M. G, John T. Rodgers, Damoderdas Tapidas, and F. Branchi, each Rs. 2; Messrs. Rahimtula Peerbhoy, B. N. Kur, and R. J. A., each Re. 1.

AN EXPENSIVE JOKE.—Before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court. Inspector Nelmes, yesterday charged a police ramosee, named Ganoo Chikalwadi, with having at Chikalwadi, with the theft of wearing apparel and a pen-knife, valued at Rs. 6, belonging to Gopal Balujee. The accused went to the house of complainant, who is also a police ramosee, in plain clothes, on the 16th instant, and asked him, where he had been doing duty, and when he would be going on his rounds? The accused also questioned the complainant about some clothes lying in a box in his room, and when the complainant was on duty, the accused went to his place and stole the clothes. When the accused was charged by the Inspector, he denied having taken the complainant's clothes, and also made false statements about the box. The accused stated that he took the complainant's clothes for a joke. He admitted having made false statements before the Inspector. The Magistrate convicted the accused of the charge of theft, and sentenced him to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT BY A CLERK.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case, in which Vinaek Narayan, recently a cashier in the employ of Messrs. Southwell and Austin, Limited, was charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 20-8. Mr. Turner, of the firm of Messrs. Turner and Hemming, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Moroji Kashinath, pleader, appeared for the defence. His Worship, in disposing after stating the facts of the case, said that there were certainly many points of doubts in the case, as distinct from that made by Mr. Smith, the statement that the accused had offered to make good manager, that from his own pocket. Unless that the deficiency to be taken for a deliberate falsehood, statement was to be accused. But, there were other it went against the doubts in the case. His Worship thought that the ends of justice would be quite served by his awarding to the accused one day's imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 50.

THE ESPLANADE ROAD MURDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Inspector Stanford charged Ganu Tookaram, before Mr. Webb, with having, on the 28th of April last, murdered Lalia, *alias* Waljee, a mendicant, by throwing a stone on his head while he was asleep in the open air on the footpath, near Esplanade Road. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the accused was undefended. It will be remembered that the case had been adjourned from time to time since the 31st of May for the attendance of Ganu Tookaram, a witness, who gave his evidence in the case before the Coroner on the 14th of May last. The witness having not yet been found, Mr. Little called Mr. Henry Lester, Head Clerk in the office of the Clerk of the Crown, to produce Ganu's evidence recorded by the Coroner, who has already committed the case. The evidence having been read to the accused it was taken by the Coroner in the presence of the 33 of the Indian Evidence Act. The Magistrate, after recording the Evidence Act. The Magistrate, after recording the evidence, committed the accused, who reserved his defence, to take his trial at the ensuing Sessions.

AN AUDACIOUS THIEF.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Moore placed on the charge a Parsee, named Navroji Byramjee, *alias* Munjee Hormasjee Cama, about nineteen years of age, who had previously been at the Sassoon Reformatory for two years, and was liberated from jail only on the 1st instant, after undergoing a term of six months' rigorous imprisonment for theft, on two different charges of theft of gold and silver ornaments wearing apparel, collectively valued at Rs. 987, belonging to his master Mr. Pestonji Nanabhoy Colabawalla, residing at Chikalwadi, and also of two metal watches, valued at Rs. 32, belonging to Cuverjee Dhanjibhoy, a cook in the service of Mr. Pherozshah Curshedji Dubash, living at Churney Road. From the evidence, it appeared, that the accused entered the service of the second complainant on the morning of the 8th instant, on a forged recommendation note from a former master, and absconded the same night with the property, valued at Rs. 32. On the 12th instant, the first complainant was similarly blindfolded. The accused remained in the service of Mr. Pestonji till the 17th instant, when he absconded with property, valued at Rs. 987. The accused had disposed of a portion of the stolen property to a Mahomedan, dealing in second-hand wearing apparel. He was arrested on the morning of the day, while trying to dispose of the stolen property at Dhobi Talao. The accused pleaded guilty to both the charges, his Worship sentenced him to suffer two years' rigorous imprisonment for the first offence, and one year for the second, in all to an accumulated term of three years' imprisonment, with hard labour.

INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.—The following is the list of donations received to 31st July:—H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, G.C.S.I., Rs. 100; Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., Rs. 144; A. Sharoloider of Jetpur Naja Kala, Rs. 100; Abdoo Abdul Kader, Rs. 90; the Raja of Sandur; Bai Dinbhai, widow of the late Mr. Nasserwanjee Manockjee Petit; The Hormusjee Muncherjee Cama Charity Fund (received on 5th Nov. 1891; Bai Meherbai, the wife of Mr. Hormusjee Eduljee Allibux (contributed on the third day ceremony of her son-in-law, the late Mr. Eduljee A. Mody), each Rs. 50; Sir R. West, K.C.I.E., Rs. 30; H. H. Maharani Surnomoyee, C.I.; H. H. the Raja of Rutlam, K.C.I.E. (when in Bombay); H. H. the Raja Saheb of Mudhol; Major G. W. Martin, each Rs. 25; Nawab Vikar-ul-Umra; Mr. J. M. Campbell, C.S., C.I.E., each Rs. 20; Khan Bahadur N. M. Khory; Rai Pratab Chand, Bahadur, each Rs. 15; Pandit Mohesh Chandra Nyaratna, C.I.E., Rs. 12; Prince Samatsingji of Palitana; Col. H. L. Nutt, S.C.; The Hon'ble Mr. H. Birdwood, C.S., M.A.; Surg.-Major A. S. Jayakar; Bai Aimae, widow of the late Mr. Nowrojee Pallonjee Bottlewalla; Babu Hara Chandra Chowdhuri; Mr. Cursetjee D. Satarawala; Mr. C. Marcks; C. H. A. H.; G. F. M.; R. V. R.; Messrs. Chunilal Panalal, Jeweller; Framjee Dinshaw Petit; G. B. Reid, C.S., B. A.; T. R. Fernandes; Bezonjee Dadabhoy Mistri; Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia; E. Spinner; B. Tyabjee, Bar-at-Law; Hormusjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy; Dr. F. E. Davur; Mr. Geo. A. Kittredge; Rustom M. Chiohgur; L. Penny, C. E; Premchand Roychund; Messrs. Tallockchund and Shapoorjee; Thackersey Mooljee's Sons; Mr. Varjeevundass Madowdass; R. W. Campion; L. M. Wadia, Bar-at-Law, each Rs. 10; H. H. the Chief of Mangrol; Munshi Newal Kishore, C. I. E.; Rao Bahadur Shankar Pandurang Pandit, M. A.; Rao Bahadur M. R. Fadnees; Mr. and Mrs. Devidas P. Mehta; Drs. L. P. Do Rozario; Ismail J. and Dosabhai K. Patel; A. P. Cama, G. G. M. C.; Atmaram Pandurang, G. G. M. C. Messrs. Alex. J. Agabeg; G. W. R.; W. Murray; E. H. Elsworthy, A. M. I. C. E.; G. F. Horbury, A. M. I. C. E.; Dwarkadin Dharamsey; J. G.; Dorabjee Pallonjee Powalla; G. K. M.; Ashimtoolabhoy Peerbhoy; D. Gostling, C. E.; H. I. Hassum; F. C. Allen; A. P. S.; T. J. Bennett; A. B.; F. C. Rimington; J. H. Framjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy; F. Chalk; Fduljee Sorabjee Batliwalla; E. J. Lauster; Arderjee Muncherjee Dalal; C. E. K.; H. W. Uloth; E. R. Khote; M. K. N.; Doongersey Gangjee; Ebrahim Noordin; Jeevandas Dharamsey and Co.; Mr. M. Narendan; H. G. S. Tomlinson, C. E.; H. I. B. H.; Nowroji Sorabjee Talati; H. C.; Abdalla M. Dharamsi, B.A., L.L.B.; F. Branchi; C. H. S. Boggs; H. S. Corfield; H. Blackwell; W. M. Hollands; H.R.G.; Fazulbhoy Meherally Chinoy; J. Jauni; Geo. E. Pilcher; Y. Bhikhaji; Hajee Jackeria Hajee Ahmed; Damoderdas Tapidas; B. Phillips, and Bomanjee Sorabjee Engineer, each Rs. 5; Various sums under Rs. 5, 169.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)

A FRACAS BETWEEN SOLDIERS AND POLICE.

IMPERATRIX VS. BOSTAN WALAD FUTTEKHAN AND ANOTHER.

THIS was a report of proceedings by the District Magistrate of Ahmednagar regarding a decision of Mr. Moro Ch intaman Joshi, First-class Magistrate, who, on the 20th May last, convicted the first accused of voluntarily causing hurt and fined him Rs. 5, or in default to suffer five day's rigorous imprisonment. The two accused were charged with using criminal force, but were acquitted of the offence.

The District Magistrate, in his report, stated that the two accused are sepoys of the 8th Regiment, Bombay Infantry. On the night of the 1st April last, a fire occurred in the city of Ahmednagar, and a company of the Regiment turned out to assist in extinguishing it. The accused with other sepoys were stationed by their officers with orders to keep clear a space in front of the burning house. The orders received by them through the lance-naique were not to allow any one, not in uniform, to intrude on that space. The police, under the city chief constable, were also engaged at the fire, and on some of them coming round from the rear to the front of the house, they found themselves warned by the sentries. A fracas between the soldiers and the police seems to have ensued, during which the chief constable was said to have received a kick from the accused Bostan. The District Magistrate thought that Mr. Joshi committed an error on a point of law in convicting Bostan, under Section 323 of the India Penal Code, as the latter, in his opinion, committed no offence. Mr. Joshi wrongly came to the conclusion that a sentry, placed in the position in which the accused was placed, was not justified in "striking kicks" to any person whatever who attempted to force his guard. The District Magistrate imagined that a sentry, under such circumstances, was justified in using all reasonable force, and that the use of the foot might, under certain circumstances, not be unreasonable. It appeared that the police did attempt to force the guard which had been set under the Adjutant's directions. The chief constable was not in uniform, and the accused had no knowledge as to who he was. The District Magistrate was of opinion that the sentence should be reversed.

MR JUSTICE JARDINE, in giving the decision, of the Court, said:—There is some discrepency whether as one witness says the order to the soldiers was to prevent any person not in uniform going to the fire, in other cases only to prevent any person going there until they had ascertained that he was really on duty. We have no doubt that the order required the men of the military guard to give access to persons of civil authority as the law requires, they being under the same obligations to act in subordination to the civil authorities responsible in time of peace for the maintenance of the public order as other well-intentioned citizens who exercise their legal right of protecting the persons and property of other people from illegal violence. The case is not one to which Chapter 9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure applies for the protection of the soldier, who in dispersing an unlawful assembly acts in obedience to an order which under military law he is bound to obey. It is unnecessary to consider the case of a soldier who acting on such an order constructs a civil officer, whom he knows to be such "in the execution of his duty in ordinary times of quiet. In the present case there was no criminal intention, the kick was a mild and bloodless means of enforcing up to the military order. And it is found that the accused did not know who the Chief Constable was, and it is not found that he ought under the circumstances to have guessed it. We have no doubt that if the Chief Constable had not been an official the soldier would under our ordinary law have committed no offence in obstructing and, if necessary, kicking him, if he, (the soldier) in good faith thought that the man was doing acts amounting to the commission of offence in removing the protection placed by the presence of the guard on the property. The kick would be justified under Section 81 of the Penal Code as given in good faith for the purpose of preventing much greater harm, the looting of the house or the spread of the fire on the same principle that the man is excused by that Section, who in a great fire pulls down other people's houses to prevent the conflagration from spreading. We do not know the exact position and character of the Chief Constable, and this ignorance was a mistake of fact, not of law, it must be dealt with as if the Chief Constable were an ordinary citizen; and the District Magistrate of Ahmednagar is right in his view of the law that the conviction and sentence are wrong. We now quash the conviction and sentence.

ATTEMPT TO CUT OFF A WIFE'S NOSE AND EAR.

IMPERATRIX VS. RAYJEE HARIBHAI.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. E. H. Moscardi, Joint Sessions Judge of Broach, who, on the 5th instant, convicted the accused of wilfully causing grievous hurt to his wife with a knife, and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

It appeared the accused attempted to cut off the nose and right ear of his wife Dhuri, which had the effect of permanently disfiguring her face and head. On the morning of the 19th April last, the woman Dhuri left the ginning factory of Mr. Dhanjeebhoy Cursetjee Bomanjee, at which the height of the cotton ginning season when the ginning mills were kept going day and night. As she was passing the Mahomedan Idgah, which lay on her way, the accused, who had been lying in wait for her there, came out and caught her from behind by her hair, threw her on the ground, got astride of her and attempted to cut off her nose and right ear, but so violent were the struggles of his wife, a muscular young woman, and nearly the accused's equal in size and strength, that the knife broke off its handle; and the attempt to cut off the nose and ear completely was unsuccessful; but wounds were inflicted, of which the woman would carry the scars until her dying day. Her fingers were also severely cut in the struggle. The accused threw away the knife and ran away. Dhuri, in her evidence, tried to soften down her husband's guilt, and asserted that the wounds on her nose were caused by her husband's teeth and not with the knife. But the medical evidence negatived this. The accused made a full confession to the committing Magistrate, admitting that he had lain in wait for her with the knife with intent to cut off her nose. He alleged that she had misconducted herself, but did not say with whom, or what grounds he had for thinking that she had done so. The Court, concurring with the assessors, convicted the accused and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appeal.

IS A POLICE PATEL A POLICE OFFICER?

IMPERATRIX VS. BHIMA BIN HANNAPA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Venkatrao R. Inamdar, Joint Sessions Judge of Bijapur, who, in May last, convicted the accused of house-breaking by night with intent to commit rape, and of assault or using criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty. For the first offence, the accused was sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment, and for the second to six months rigorous imprisonment the sentences to be consecutive.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving the Court's decision on the appeal, said: The Joint Sessions Judge admitted evidence of a confession made by the prisoner to a police patel, holding that a police patel is not a police officer within the meaning of Sections 25 and 26 of the Indian Evidence Act. He thought this novel view of the law is supported by the cases of Queen-Empress vs. Sama Papi, I. L. R., 7 Mad. 287, and the Empress vs. Ramanjiya, I. L. R., 9 Mad. 5, on village munsifs in the Presidency of Madras. But these cases are decided on the view that those munsiffs are magistrates and not police officers, which cannot be said of police patels in this presidency, *vide* the Bombay Village Police Act, 1867. We follow Queen vs. Hurribole Chunder Ghose, I. L. R., 1 Cal. 215, in which it was held that the term "police officer" in these Sections should be read not in any strict technical sense, but according to the more comprehensive and popular meaning, and are of opinion that the evidence of the confession was inadmissible. But as the conviction may

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BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

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Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody ... ⅛ " "
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Co's s s Umballa, 1,242 tons, Captain Thruslied yesterday for Calcutta via coast W ports general cargo and one deck passenger.

The City Line s s City of Edinburgh, 2,102 tons, Captain William Frame, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col O'Conell, Major Watson and 3 deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Charles, Forbes and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 903 tons, Captain J Thurlow, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 77 cases opium and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Worsley and two children, Mr Shore, Surgn-Capt Crose, Mr G C Milne, Brig-Genl Boyce Combe, Two Misses Combe and 77 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Berths.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Clan Alpine	1348	Walker	A	F Muir & Co
" Mobile	916	McAdam	C	B & P S N Co
" Naderi	1168	McAllster	C	B & P S N Co
" Ehrenfels	1521	Warokmeis'r.	F	Glade & Co
H M I M S Magdala	.....	.....	H J	Government
S.S. Swordsman	719	Nacoda	K	A Munjee
" Somali	.....	Francis	L	V Ebrahim
" Almora	1719	Ingram	Q	M Mackenzie

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·2s.
The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 5h. 3m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Malacca	3615	Case	1	P & O Co
" Roumania	2297	Young	2	W &A Graham & Co
" R Rubattino	3044	Merello	3	F Branchi
" Sutlej	2103	Worcester	4	P & O Co
" Thibet	1665	Wibmer	5	P & O S N Co
" Teheran	1481	Tocque	6	P & O Co
" City of Edinburgh	2102	Frame	7	Sir C Forbes & Co
" Ionia	3373	Boyle	9	K Nixon & Co
" Mary Boyts	2434	Rico	10	K Nixon & Co
" Methley Hall	2182	Buck	12	E Bates & Co
" Emir	2636	Robson	13	K Nixon & Co
" Wistow Hall	2257	Barclay	15	E Bates & Co
" Aston Hall	2254	McFee	16	E Bates & Co

MERSEWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Poonani	872	Nacoda	.....	Shepherd & Co
" Kaveri	872	do.	.....	do.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	Kilwa (s)	Forbes	Busreh, Aug 5.
	Cy of Edinburgh (s)	Frame	Karachi, Aug 17.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Congo (s)	Rogers	Hull, &c.
	Assam (s)	Browne	Aden.
	Umballa (s)	Mason	Calcutta, &c.

The steamer City of Edinburgh entered for loading yesterday for Liverpool.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Mary Boyts (s), 2434, Rice
Roumania (s), 2297, Young
Sutlej (s), 2103, Worcester
Ehrenfels (s), 1522, Warchminster
R Rubattino (s), 3023, Merello
Ionia (s), 3374, Boyle
Brindisi (s), 2129, Street
Gwalior (s), 1643
Malacca (s), 3615, Case
Teheran (s), 1634, Tocque
Thibet (s), 1665, Wilmer
Albion (s), 630, Ritchie
Dacca (br), 294, Williams
Almora (s), 1719, Ingram
Kt Commander (s), 2731, Thomas
L Brassey (sp), 2319, Gunning
Bendo (s), 2351, Campbell
Clan Alpine (s), 1349, Walker
Emir (s), 2620, Robson
Isleworth (s), 1716, Garson
Kt of St George (s), 2999, Bevis
Kt of St John (s), 2248, Billett
L Tower (s), 2071, Tregerthen
Mayfield (s), 1725, Murray
Methley Hall (s), 2182, Buck
Wistow Hall (s), 2133, Barclay
Aston Hall (s), 2251, McFee
GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.
H M S Bristol, Streeton
H M S Canning, Holland
H M S Clive, Hooper
H M S Dalhousie, Black
H M S Investigator, Oldham
H M S Tenasserim, Howell
R I M S Assaye, Langdon
R I M S Plassy, Gunn

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVALS.
Aug. 15 Kasara s ..... Pearson ..... Rangoon, Aug 8.
Vellore sp ..... Yeo ..... Port Louis, July 12.
DEPARTURES.
August 15.—Steamers Wing Sang, Rajpootana, Baria and Waverley. Ships Rhino and British Peer.

MADRAS.
ARRIVAL.
Aug. 19 Kerbela s ..... Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 19.
FROM GLASGOW.
City of Edinburgh s—100 cases whisky, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.
FROM LONDON.
Almora s—43 cases provision, 5 cases castor oil and 5 cases soap, M Kooka and Co; 123 bales straw boards, Manockjee Petit Mill; 6 cases medicine, S Hebtoola; 50 drums turpentine, H Feedalhoreen; 3 cases writing paper, S A S Dawood; 7 cases medicine, &c, A Sumsoodin; 151 bales straw boards, Bombay Dyeing Mfg Co; 7 cases provisions, Framjee Jadabhoy; 50 drums turpentine, H S Adam and Co; 50 drums turpentine, L Sumsudin.
Sutlej s—28 bales printing papers, C Macdonald and Co; 6 cases champagne, The Secry, Bombay Yacht Club; 102 cases port-wine, &c, Jamsetjee Framjee; 13 cases curaCao, Treacher and Co; 10 cases madeira, Phillips and Co; 20 cases sherry-wine, &c, Cutler Palmer and Co.
FROM ANTWERP.
Almora s—5 cases glassware, Cassum Nanjee; 12 case, glassware, Jaffer Virjee and Co; 54 cases glasswares Cassum Ameer, 66 cases glassware, A H Rahimbhoy; 15 cases glassware, B Pudumsey; 12 cases glassware, Gangjee Poonja.
Altonower s—55 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nawrojee.
FROM MARSEILLES.
R Rubattino s—70 cases vermouth, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 50 cases vermouth, Jamsetjee Framjee.
FROM BOLOGNE.
Sutlej s—30 cases champagne, Phillips and Co.
FROM CHARENTE.
Sutlej s—15 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhy Cowasjee; 200 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
FROM BORDEAUX.
R Rubattino s—62 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee; 18 cases brandy, D Bathna and Co; 140 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 125 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 21 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy.
Sutlej s—57 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 5 cases claret, Jamsetjee Framjee; 50 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Nethelyn Hall s—51 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Worneth Hall s—35 cases geneva, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 19.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Mary Boyts s—169 bales cotton fly, 10 bales twist waste, H E Bode and Sons; 6,000 cwts wheat and 45 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.
City of Edinburgh s—30,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.
FOR LONDON.
Sutlej s—100 cwts gum, H Vidoro; 47 cases Indian tea, Allarukhia Sewjee.
FOR ANTWERP.
Ionia s—700 cwts alooffibre, Tyabjee and Co; 700 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Roumania s—3,900 cwts wheat, John Fashirl.
FOR HONGKONG.
Thibet s—40 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,500 baskets, onions, The Onion Co; 150 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 25 bales twist, F Pestonjee; 3 cases gold stones, P Jamsetjee.
Malacca s—250 cwts onion, H S Dhotra; 7 cwts genda horns, D Ezrah and Co; 6 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 16 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 115 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Malacca s—4 chests opium, B Balabux; 7 chests opium, J Moolchand; 36 chests opium, Tata and Co; 65 bales twist and 10 bales T Cloth, The Bombay U S and W Co; 9 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Lalpoora s—672 bales cotton, R Luchmondass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 15.
Browell, Lt-Col, Bo, R A, on transfer, from Karachi.
AUGUST 17.
Thomson, Surgn-Major-Genl, Bengal, Army Medical Staff, on retirement, from Murree.
AUGUST 18.
Hussey, Lt-Col, Bo, Comdt, Deolali, on leave, from Deolali.
AUGUST 19.
Watling, Col, Bo, District Staff, on leave, from Karachi.
Wedderburn, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Kirkee.
O'Connell, Major, Bo, 2nd R Duby Fusirs, on duty, from Hyderabad Sind.
Donegan, Surgn-Capt, Ms, A M S, on leave, from Belgaum.
DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 19.
Whyte, Lt, Bo, 17th Regt, on leave, to Poona.
Donegan, Surgn-Capt, Ms, A M S, on leave, to England.
Wedderburn, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, to England.
Hussey, Lt-Col, Bo, Comdt, Deolali, on leave, to Deolali.
Lanahan, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, Medical Staff, on leave, to England.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.
(*Hyderabad Residency Orders*, August 15.)
Lieuts F R M C DeR Maunduit and T W Haig, appointed Assist Commissioners of the 3rd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts (Foreign Dept Notification No. 1264-G, dated the 14th July 1892), are posted respectively to the Amraoti and Akola districts.
Lieut J L Orr, I S C, Sqdn Officer, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, was struck off duty on the 8th July 1892, on proceeding on 3 months' leave to Europe.
3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent—Directing Lieut A L Harries, Sqdn Officer and Offg Sqdn Comdr, on relief of the command of the Second Squadron.
The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut C C Renton, I S C, Wing Officer, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, (m c) for four months.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 20.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
(For Judgment.)
665-91—Manshuklal D and J—Ooka Gujajee and another vs Ramchundra Withoba—H S Dikshit.
For Investigation of Pauperism.
50-92—In Person—Jugjiwan Cullian vs Ebrahim Lukhi Ludha.
51-92—J C Cama—Lookmanjee Thavurbhoy vs Karimbhoy Ebrahim—Inghtary and P.
52-92—J C Cama—Lookmanjee Thaverbhoy vs Karimbhoy Ebrahimjee.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
123-92—Pestonjee R and K—Otto Martin and others vs Framjee Veerjee and others—Thakurdas D and C—Part heard.
707-90—Crawgie L and O—The Chartered Bank of I, A and China vs Allarakhia Arab and another—Payne G and S.
686-91—In person, a pauper—Ramdayal Anandiram vs Devidas Harilal and others—in person.
205-92—Little S P and B—Goverdhandas Purmanandas and others vs Ballajee Appajee Nallocar Gowley—In person.
521-91—Jamarl Hasen and A—C A Turner vs Abdool Kadur Haji Abdulla and others—T A Bland.
357-91—Nanu and Co. H—Hary Dwarkajee Thakur vs the Municipal Commissioner for Bombay—Crawford B and Co.
250-92—In person—Mahomedally Ebrahimjee vs Sittiba Tenkutia.
246-92—Roughton and B—Jamsetjee Postonjee vs Manockjee Muncherjee Punthey—M N Sakhatwalla.
25-92—T A Bland—Hawabai vs Fatmabai—Payne G and S.
433-89—Postonjee R and K—Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia vs S D Sassoon and Co—Payne G and S.
69-91—Jamsetjee S N and B—Mawjee Cullianjee vs Nenbai and others—Little S N and B—Payne G and S.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 19.

BAR SILVER in London was first quoted by Reuter as unchanged yesterday; but a subsequent correction made the price 5-16d. per oz. lower, at 37⅛d. per oz.; while 4 per cent. Silver Securities were 7-16 down, at £62 9-16, other London Stock Exchange quotations coming unaltered. In New York, however, Silver was unchanged in value at 83¼ Cents. per oz., Demand Exchange on London remaining at 4·88 dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight was still 1s. 2 5-16d.

The Bank of England Weekly Return issued on London yesterday showed an increase in the Bank's Reserve of two per cent. since the previous Wednesday, making the Reserve stand at 48 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank rate remained at 2 per cent.; and the market rates of Discount on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper were one, and two, per cent., respectively.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull last evening; Surats in favour of buyers; and Arrivals quiet; the day's sales having amounted to 7,000 bales, without any East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher, August deliveries being quoted at 3¼d. and December-January at 3 63-64d. per lb. The day's Imports were *nil*. The Manchester Market was dull.

In New York there was no change in Cotton prices yesterday, with ready Mid.-Uplands quoted at 7 3-16d., and September Futures, at 7·06 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

Local spinners came forward as much larger buyers of Cotton to-day, and took altogether 4,600 bales, consisting of 2,900 Julgaum, at Rs. 179-80; 850 Barsee, at Rs. 182½; 300 Karanja, at Rs. 180½; 200 Ojein, at Rs. 160½; 150 Nugger, at Rs. 176; and 100 each of Wudwan, at Rs. 177; and Dhulia, at Rs. 166 per candy. Exporters bought nothing; and the tone of the market was quiet, with prices unchanged.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent for export, and the tone of both markets has been steady; the only change in prices being an advance of half an anna per cwt. in Linseed, at Rs. 7-10-6 to Rs. 7-13-6 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produced into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	601 bales.
Wheat	23,946 cwts.
Linseed	4,080 "
Poppyseed	1,512 "
Groundnuts	564 "
Castorseed	1,112 "
Rice	1,973 "

FREIGHTS are weak, with more tonnage offered for forward loading. The Knight Commander (s), ready in harbour, has been taken up by speculators, with option of three ports. The terms have been kept private; but the charterers have been engaging Wheat for Marseilles at 13s. 6d. per ton, and cargo for Havre at 15s. per ton. Business has been booked for March-May shipment to Antwerp, at 18s. 9d. for Seeds, Wheat, and Cotton; and for May shipment, to Amsterdam, at 18s. 6d. per ton, for Linseed.

EXCHANGE opened this morning with a quiet feeling, at 1s. 2 7-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 15-32d. for Demand, and in the absence of enquiry for remittance advanced 1-32d., say to 1s. 2 15-32d. and 1s. 2¼d. respectively, for ready business, and forward to 1s. 2½d. and 1s. 2 17-32d.; but little or no business transpired in any position. For Private Paper, 1s. 2⅝d. was named for three months' sight Credits, at which a little was done, and the rate advanced to 1s. 2 11-16d., the market closing steady at the following rates:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 2½d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 15-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 9-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2 11-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·54½.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER recovered about ⅜ per cent. of the previous drop to-day, in a firm market, the advance being maintained to the close, when 104¾ was quoted for Fours for cash; and 104 9-16 for the account at the end of this month; 103½ being still named for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES continue to attract but slight attention on any line, and we call the market very quiet, with quotations generally unchanged.

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 13th August, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	50,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	14,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office, Rs. 20,55,300-4-11	47,32,223	4	8
Public Deposits at Branches " 26,95,012-15-9			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	294,75,727	14	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	1,54,709	3	8
Sundries	2,01,408	1	10
Total Rs.	410,13,878	3	11

ASSETS.			
Government Securities	74,98,446	6	0
Other authorised Investments	11,42,559	14	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	83,87,152	14	10
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	17,40,293	2	1
Bills discounted and

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CABINET.

CORRECTED LIST.

[Reuter's Bombay Office regrets exceedingly that the official list of the Cabinet has been incorrectly issued owing to the transposition of names caused by the use in translating of a code which had lapsed.]

The list should be as follows :—

Mr. Gladstone, First Lord of the Treasury and Lord Privy Seal.

Lord Herschell, Lord High Chancellor.

Lord Kimberley, President of the Council and Secretary of State for India.

Sir W. V. Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Lord Rosebery, Secretary, Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary of State for War.

Lord Ripon, Secretary for the Colonies.

Mr. Asquith, Secretary, Home Department.

Earl Spencer, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. Arnold Morley, Postmaster General.

Mr. Mundella, President, Board of Trade.

Mr. Fowler, President, Local Government Board.

Mr. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Mr. Acland, Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir G. Trevelyan, Secretary for Scotland.

Lord Houghton, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland (not in Cabinet).

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Mr. Douglas Straight has been knighted.

CHANGES IN THE UNDER-SECRETARY-SHIPS.

The following changes in the Ministry are announced :—

Mr. G. W. E. Russell to be Under-Secretary for India.

Mr. S. Buxton to be Under-Secretary for the Colonies.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone to be Under-Secretary for the Home Department.

Sir U. J. Kay-Shuttleworth to be Secretary to the Admiralty.

Mr. T. Burt to be Political Secretary, Board of Trade.

Sir B. W. Foster to be Political Secretary, Local Government Board.

Mr. W. McArthur to be third Junior Lord of the Treasury.

Lord Sandhurst has been appointed Under-Secretary for War.

FURTHER HONOURS.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The following honours have been gazetted :—

The Earl of Zetland has been created a Marquis and Lord Cranbrook an Earl.

Lord Willoughby de Eresby has been created an Earl.

Eight Peers have been created including Sir Archibald Campbell of Blythswood.

Five Privy Councillors have been appointed including Sir W. M. Ridley, Mr. Jesse Collings, Mr. A. Stavely Hill, and Professor Huxley.

Twelve Baronets have been created including Mr. Edward Lawson, Mr. Muir Provost of Glasgow, and the following members of Parliament ; Mr. Dixon-Hartland, member for Uxbridge ; Mr. F. Seager Hunt, member for Marylebone (W.) ; Mr. T. Lea, member for London derry (S.) ; and Mr. Mark Stewart, member for Kircudbrightshire.

Eight Knights have been created, including Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett and Mr. Blundel Maple.

MR. KEIR HARDIE'S MOTION FOR AN AUTUMN SESSION WITHDRAWN.

In the House of Commons, last night, the Speaker informed Mr. Keir Hardie that it was contrary to the usage of the House to discuss a motion in the absence of the Ministers, who had gone to Osborne.

Mr. Keir Hardie then dropped the motion for an Autumn Session, of which he had given notice.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED. LIBERALS AND CONSERVATIVES CHANGE SIDES.

The Parties have changed sides in the House ; the Irish members remaining on the Opposition benches, as do also Mr. John Burns and Mr. Keir Hardie.

The writs for the re-election of Ministers were then moved, and Parliament was prorogued.

THE *TIMES* ON INDIAN BANKING AND FINANCE.

The *Times* of to-day, in a financial article, says that the renewed fall in the value of silver and the agitation arising therefrom in India as well as in England, has naturally directed attention again to the position of banks trading with the East. The article then says that rumours afloat having assumed some degree of definiteness, we have made inquiries into their accuracy, and learn on the best authority, that the statement hinting at the difficulties of certain banks are entirely without foundation.

When we announced the unfortunate collapse of the New Oriental Bank we remarked, for the guidance of those who were likely to be led into error by statements that were more sensational than true, that although the fall in Indian exchange had obviously diminished the *pro tanto* value of money employed by the Eastern Banks in India, it did not necessarily mean that the banks incur losses in their daily business on account of that fall in exchange. The greater proportion of Manchester goods business for example wherein the banks participate is done on a gold basis from inception of the transaction, the buyers in the East thus running all the risk of fluctuation in exchange. All well-managed Indian banks have regularly written down the ir capital employed in the East as silver has declined, and the loss arising from that cause has, therefore to a large extent, been provided for. Depositors in the present circumstances should remember the steady income they have derived from these banks for many years, and should not allow themselves to be hurried into withdrawing their money without first ascertaining whether what is rumoured about this or that institution is true or false. In the present case, the article adds, we have no hesitation in repeating that the reports referred to are without any foundation.

OBITUARY.

The Duke of Manchester is dead.

[The late Duke was but 39 years of age, he succeeded to the title in 1890. He was formerly a captain in the Royal Irish Fusiliers. From 1877 he represented Huntingdonshire in the House of Commons ; but was defeated in 1888.]

The death is announced of Madame Trebelli, the famous contralto opera singer.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Aug 18.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Ganges, with the homeward Indian mails of the 12th instant, arrived here at 7-30 p.m., to-day.

SUEZ, Aug. 18.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Massilia, with the outward English mails of the 12th instant, arrived here to-day.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 19.

At to-day's public meeting at Ootacamund in connection with the Currency Association the Hon'ble G. Hannett was to preside ; the principal speakers being Colonel Hughes-Hallett, Mr. C. Wikliesdays, a mill-owner ; and Mr. Minchin, a planter. The Ooty Municipal Council yesterday authorized its Chairman to sign the memorial on its behalf.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 19.

Extraordinary difficulty is still experienced in obtaining trustworthy news from Afghanistan. As a case in point it may be remembered that some time ago a report reached India that Gholam Hyder, commanding the Amir's troops on the Bajaur Border, and the Khan of Halpura, the Chief of most importance among the Mohmands, had been summoned to Kabul. It is not even now known whether they have proceeded there in consequence of the mischievous activity of Gul Mahomed, the Amir's representative in Wana, among the Waziris and Bithanis, the latter of whom are practically British subjects.

It has been decided for the purpose of reassuring the tribesmen to send a small military force at once to Jandola, a few miles beyond Tank Border. Three hundred Native Infantry, one hundred Cavalry, and two mountain guns will accordingly move from Bathu forthwith. This movement is absolutely necessary as the bad characters among the Waziri ribe have already given considerable trouble. The Bithanis are a small clan, and they may be coerced by threats from Gul Mahomed, unless as is now shown that the Government of India are determined to keep the peace on the frontier if the Amir would only show the same reasonable spirit regarding Waziristan as he has displayed in the case of the Kuram Valley. There would be no fear of disturbances about the Gomal Pass.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Lockerstein, the Executive Engineer, died on Wednesday night at Paungde from heat apoplexy. He had visited the Kantha Choung embankment, which recently gave way ; Messrs. Josalyne and Vyall accompanied him on his way back to Paungde. Mr. Lockerstein fell ill and soon became unconscious, dying the same night. The body was brought to Rangoon yesterday, and buried there. In his recent note on the Oyster Island light Colonel Cumming gave a very high praise to Mr. Lockerstein for his work in connection with it. It is expected that settlement work will shortly be begun in the Sandaway and Kyaukbyes districts during the coming cold season ; work will also be begun in the Sagaing and Minbu districts.

The death is reported, at Shahjahanpur, of Mr. A. C. Rodgers, Resident Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, on Wednesday. Mr. Rodgers had been ailing for a short time from an obstinate attack of fever. Great sympathy is felt for his widow, who had herself only recently recovered from an attack of typhoid, and who was preparing to start for England for a change.

A DETACHMENT OF BENGAL SAPPERS AND MINERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

A detachment of the Bengal Sappers and Miners, composed of a native officer and nineteen men, are proceeding to Gilgit for bridge work. They left Bandipore on the 5th August, travelling from Pindi by Ekka.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Military Depart ment.—The services of Captain Foss, Assistant Commissary-General, have been replaced at the dis posal of the Madras Government.

The following ap pointments have been gazetted :—Major Christop her, Assistant Commissary-General, First Class ; Major Wingate, Second Class ; Captain Young, Third Class ; Captain Corfield, Fourth Class ; Lieutenant Sanders, Deputy Assistant Commissariat-Ge neral, First Class ; Lieutenant Dickson, 5th Bombay Infantry, to the Department, on probation.

Lieutenant Marlow has been appointed Assistant Military Accountant, Third Class, on probation.

The tenure of Captain Renny's appointment as Ordnance Officer Third Class has been extended for five years.

Lieutenant Ford, 4th Bombay Infantry, has been admitted to the Staff Corps.

Leave has been granted to Colonel Pennington for five months.

Good service pensions, vice Colonel Sir John MacQueen, has been conferred on Colonel Roberts Campbell, and vice Colonel Stewart, on Colonel George Channer.

Public Works Department.—Mr. Horace Bell has been appointed Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, vice Mr. O'Callaghan.

Mr. Hebbert has been promoted to Class one, Grade two, in the Superior Revenue Establishment temporarily.

Foreign Department.—The services of Major Jennings, R.E., officiating Political Assistant, First Class, have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Lie utenant Beville, Staff Corps, has been posted as Assistant Political Agent, Bussorah.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 19.

The follo wing movements in relief of troops of this Presidency will be carried out during the ensuing trooping season, under arrangements, which will be notified hereafter by the Quarter-Master General :—

Royal Horse Artillery—R Battery, from Kirkee to England ; and L Battery, from England to Kirkee. Field Artillery—22nd Field Battery, from Bareilly to Nasserabad ; and 48th Field Battery from Nusseer abad to Barielly. Heavy Artillery—No. 22 Company, Eastern Division R. A., from Secunderabad to Mhow ; and No. 13 Company, Western Division, R. A., from Mhow to Secunderabad. Garrsion Artillery—No. 6 Company, Western Division, R. A., from Delhi to Aden ; No. 15 Company, Western Division, R. A., from Aden to England ; No. 11 Company, Southern Division, R. A., from Bombay to Delhi ; No. 20 Company, Southern Division, R. A., from Barrackpore to Bombay. Native Artillery—No. 5 Bombay Mountain Battery, from Poona to Bhamo ; No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery, from Bhamo to Poona. Sappers and Miners—No. 2 Company from Aden to Kirkee ; No. 3 Company, from Kirkee to Aden ; No. 4 Company, from Kirkee to Quetta. British Infantry—2nd Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, from Bombay to Poona ; 1st Battalion W orcestershire Regiment, from Poona to Kamptee ; 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, from Kamptee to Bombay ; 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers, from Quetta to Kurrachee or Hyderabad ; 2nd Battalion Royal Du blin Fusiliers, from Kurrachee or Hyderabad to Quetta ; 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, from Aden to England ; 2nd Battalion South Wales Bord erers, from Allahabad to Aden. Native Infantry,—3rd Bombay Light Infantry, from Satara to M how ; 4th Bombay Infantry, 1st Battalion Rifles, fro m Quetta to Poona ; 9th Bombay Infantry, from Mhow to Quetta ; 10th Bombay Light Infantry, fron Poona to Satara ; 1st Belooch Battalion, 27th Bombay Light Infantry, from Poona to Satara ; 30th Bombay Infantry, 3rd Belooch Battalion, from Quetta to Kurrachee.

Under instructions received from H[illegible] War Office, it is notified that Lieu[illegible] Vaughan Arbuckles, Royal (late B[illegible] has been placed upon the Indian List, with effect from 21st July,

Second-Lieutenant Houston[illegible] sioned from Artillery Militia to the 20th Field Battery Royal A[illegible]

The undermentioned Of[illegible] Officer have been granted [illegible] Artillery—Second-Lieu[illegible] Squadron Officer, 3rd [illegible] from 17th August to [illegible] the native language

THE POONA GAYAN SAMAJ.

LORD HARRIS ON SELF-HELP.

The Poona Gayan Samaj musical concert was held to-day, when H. E. the Governor was present.

At the conclusion of the proceedings his Excellency remarked that Associations, like the Gayan Samaj, encouraged music. Compared with European music there was nothing to prevent its being improved to acquire that harmony which Europeans required. He came to please the Samaj and not to enjoy native music. Another reason why he accepted the invitation was to encourage the example of self-help which required support in this country more than anything. His Excellency then referred to Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee and the late Professor Apte, whose lives illustrated forcibly the power of self-confidence. During recent deaths none is more deplored than Professor Apte who raised himself to the highest level in his line by determination of character and self-confidence. The return of Mr. Dadabhai in Parliament is another instance of self-help as a citizen of Bombay. His Excellency joined in the congratulations for Mr. Dadabhai's success, and was proud that a Bombay citizen is the first amongst the natives of India to enter Parliament.

THE POONA FLOWER SHOW.

The Flower Show, under the auspices of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India, was opened to-day. H. E. the Governor was present. On arrival his Excellency was received by Mr. Reid, president of the Show. The Show was well patronised than any other of former years. The Show of fruit and vegetables at previous Exhibitions was so very poor that the committee decided to exclude them this year. Arrangement of numerous cut flowers, baskets of flowers, &c., were arranged in good style. The display of roses, geraniums, and dahlias was very good, and considerably above the average of former years. Table decorations, in which Lord Harris had given prizes, was keenly competed for by twelve ladies, the first prize being awarded to Mrs Vidal, the second to Mrs. Pottinger, and the third to Mrs. Stopford. Miss Cooke and Mrs. Nuthall were commended. The exhibition was divided into nine classes ; in class one, cut roses, Mrs. Readymoney, Mrs. Pottinger, Surgeon-General Webb, Mr. Crowe, Dr. Thompson, and Mr. Page comp eted, and all were awarded prizes. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's prize for a group of ornamental plants was awarded to Major-General Blundell and Surgeon-General Webb. Mr. Reed's prize for foliage and plants was awar ded to Messrs. Bromley and Pope. The Hon'ble Sir Charles Pritchard's prize for a bunch of wild flowers was awarded to Miss J. Jeejeebhoy and Mrs. Duperier. Mr. Lee Warner's prize for dinner table decorations, arranged by a butler, was awarded to Mrs. Selby's butler and Mr. Lee Warner's butler. Major-General Blundell's prize for six roses in pots was awarded to Sir Charles Prichard and Mr. Crowe. The Thakore Saheb of Wadwan's prize for six cut roses was awarded to Surgeon-General Webb and Mr. Crow. Colonel Caldecott's prize for twelve cut geraniums was awarded to Mrs. Pottinger, and Mr. Crowe. Dr. Cooke's prize for a basket of cut flowers, arranged by a lady, was awarded to Miss Thomson, Miss Pearse, and Mrs. Street. Mrs. Webb was commended. Sirdar Khan Bahadur Puddumjee's prize for a vase of flowers arranged by a lady, was awarded to Mrs Page, Miss Merewether, and Mrs Reid. Mrs. Porteous' prize for the finest plant in flower in the exhibition was awarded to Mr. Bromley for his brilliant show of alamends. Mr. Lee Warner received an extra prize.

CRICKET : KIRKEE GARRISON VS. MHOW.

The cr icket match between the Kirkee Garrison and Mhow was played on the Poona ground ; Kirkee again suffered another defeat. Mhow scored 311 runs, Mr. Lewis contributing 162, Mr. Ross 40, Captain Aitken 39, and Messrs. Rose and Holder 15 runs each. Kirkee showed a poor show, and made 32 runs. None of the players ran up to double figures, the higher score made was by Mr. Hancock 9, and Mr. Plummer and Captain Slee 8 each. The fielding of the Mhow team was good, for 13 runs Mr. Lewis took seven wickets, and Mr. Gilhooly three wickets for 16 runs. The match will be resumed to-morrow.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain Anderson, Staff Corps, R. A., Poona Circle, has applied for nine months' leave, to proceed to England, on private affairs.

Kote Dafedar Sham Singh, 6th Bombay Cavalry, has been appointed Jemadar, *vice* Kishan Singh, deceased.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollers..... 3⅛

The Manchester Market has been dull.

2½ per cent. Consols 97

3 per cent. Rentes 99⅝

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 105⅛

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 62 9-16

Bar Silver 37 7-8

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £27,300,000 ; increase, £600,000 ; public deposits, £4,000,000 ; increase, £500,000 ; other deposits, £31,800,000 ; decrease, £800,000 ; other securities, £24,700,000 ; increase, £100,000 ; notes and gold, £17,300,000 ; increase, £800,000. The Bank's reserve is 48 per cent. of the liabilities.

"MORAL COURAGE" OF A BOMBAY SARASWAT GOUD BRAHMIN.

Under this heading a Goud Brahmin sends us a document, in which he makes the most ingenuous attempt to obtain free insertion of an advertisement under guise of a communication. We strike out names and places :—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Industry contributes greatly to the prosperity of a nation as well as to the prosperity of any caste or person. Religious scruples are a great obstacle in the way of the development of industry ; and therefore one should entertain no such scruples, if he wishes to carry on any industry, trade, or business. In this respect the members of high castes, if they wish to be prosperous in any trade, should follow an example of Mr. R. G., a Bombay Saraswat Goud Brahmin, carrying on business under the name of B. and Co. He is free from such scruples, has lately opened a tiffin-house on——Road for Hindus, and although the members of his caste are prohibited from selling mutton and eggs, he has the moral courage of selling them to his customers among other things, as it appears from the handbill issued by him in English. This is called moral courage which exactly comes within the scope of the definition of moral courage given by the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Bombay the other day in his lecture delivered by him at the Wilson College.—Yours, &c.,

A SARASWAT GOUD BRAHMIN.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 18.

10 p.m. ... 79·3

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19.

6 a.m. ... 78·2

10 a.m. ... 81·7

2 p.m. ... 81·3

4 p.m. ... 83·3

HOME REMITTANCES.

The foll owing is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to August 15, 1892 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1892-93	17,000,000
Remitted from April 1, 1892, to Aug. 13, 1892.	6,957,200
Balance to be remitted from Aug. 14, 1892, to March 31, 1893	10,042,800

[illegible]LEY is "not in it" with M. Mizon, the latest [illegible]e Paris saloon. The feature of the recep[illegible] at the Hotel de Ville by the Paris Muni[illegible] the much-feted lieutenant was the [illegible]ful Arabs gigged out for [illegible] robes with rich gold [illegible]ve interpreter, [illegible]ts coloured [illegible] hair, [illegible] Suede [illegible] was [illegible]

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 29.

Shades of our grandmothers' how you would have raised your hands and eyes in mute deprecation of the outrageous, hoydenish, Tom-boyish conduct of a young person who imitated the American cornet before a crowded audience, at Steinway Hall, last night. And yet, except that it was a pity to see a pretty girl suck in her lips and grin ferociously like a Cheshire cat in her efforts to produce sweet harmonies, there was nothing for even the most puritanical ancestress to shake her head at. Such wonderful flutey notes—such pleasant sounds as of the winding of fairy horns—would have excused even worse grimaces behind a curtain. But not in public. In public, American ladies, as the *Pall Mall* book critic suggested some time ago, "must be content to look beautiful and marry English Lords."

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But America's reputation for beauty and sprightliness was well maintained by another of her daughters, Miss Jennie O'Neill Potter, who gave a monologue entertainment, entitled "Flirts and Matrons," or "the Seven Ages of Woman," in two acts, by Robert Griffin Morris. In the first scene we are introduced to Miss Emily Livingston—the naughty school girl—whom Miss Potter took off with great spirit and wonderful imitation of a spoiled child's saucy smartness. The next scene showed us Miss Livingston as "a Vassar girl," in the correct uniform college coat—a drab cloth, business-like, brass-buttoned affair with a cape worn hussar-fashion, picturesquely loose over the shoulder. Love letters have begun to pour in—but as yet it is, as M. Pailleron says, "Le premier amour n'est que la derniere poupee." There is nothing serious until she has passed through "the debutante" stage to become the full-blown Society Belle when, after rejecting any number of devoted admirers, she marries, and appears in the fifth age "the Bride ;" then in the sixth as "the wife ;" after a ten years interval as "the mother surrounded by an imaginary flock of little ones, whom, with charming American freshness, she has called after her different rejected sweethearts. Finally, Miss O'Neill Potter shows us with the aid of powder and a white wig what Emily Livingstone was as a grandmother—rather a sad presentment, which to finish up cheerily should have been followed, as on the regular stage, by an apotheosis or something equally exhilarating, for it takes more than American wit and smartness to make old age and death fascinating.

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Amongst the many memories that the death of Lord Sherbrooke recalls there is hardly one which caused so much amusement to himself as well as to the public as the epitaph which was written on his passing away, not from earthly resistance but from the Lower to the Upper House of Parliament.—

"Here lie the bones of Robert Lowe,
A treacherous friend, a bitter foe ;
Whither his restless soul has fled,
May not be thought, much less be said ;
If to the realms of peace and love,
Farewell to happiness above ;
If haply to a lower level,
We can't congratulate the devil."

Mr. Lowe was so tickled by the fancy that he is said to have translated the verse into Latin, beginning

"Robertus Humulus hic jacet,
Qui nobis (mortuos) valdi placet, etc."

and into Greek. There was also a French version and several editions in broad Scotch, of which this is the best :—

"O Rabbie Lowe, here lies the clay,
A slidderey frien', a waukrife fae ;
But whaur the cat-like speerit's taen,
Its last lang longs, I dinna ken ;
If up aboon its won a seat,
The saunts will drap their harps an' greet—
Gif doon below its gane—weel, weel,
I wadna' like to be the deil."

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One of the latest additions to the Indian Railway Library (A. H. Wheeler and Co.) is "Felix Holt Secundus," by "A. M.," a writer whose merit is sufficient to outbalance his shyness in signing his full name. The story which is slight—little more than a diary of a journey with a love episode to give it human interest—is written in fresh, unconventional style. The author says what he wants without fear of the stern guardian, who has hitherto fenced round our light literature with so many unnecessary restrictions ; and, though his strong words may occasionally shock tender ears, he never offends our respectable feelings. The type is excellent ; and travellers will find "Felix Holt Secundus" a companion well worth one rupee.

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The Working Ladies' Guild, which is doing good work in the technical training of young girls anxious to earn their own living, has been enriched lately by an anonymous donation of £3,000 to clear off the debt on the building fund. At the studio, 251, Brompton Road, S. W., are taught the various branches of work suitable to women—decorative art, wood-staining and carving, French-polishing, leather work, bent-iron work, besides the older-fashioned fine darning, fancy and plain knitting, and advanced cookery. The Guild will be represented in the Women's department at Chicago exposition and also at Kimberley, in South Africa, where an exhibition of handicrafts will be held this year.

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An English lady has helped to maintain the national claim to courage and endurance by being the first to ascend the Matterhorn this season. She went up with two Zermatt guides without much difficulty, but had a terrible experience of a mountain storm of hail, lightning, and heavy stones on her return journey. Another remarkable woman who enjoyed doing unconfortable things was Mrs. Parker Snow, whose death at a good old age is just announced. She accompanied her husband, Captain Snow, on his most dangerous voyages, and was the first white woman to reside in Tierra del Fuego.

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The Order of the Sheffakat, second class, a decoration created for ladies of distinction by the Sultan of Turkey, has just been conferred by him on Mrs. Elliot, daughter of Sir Clare Ford, the British Ambassador at Constantinople.

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Those who are used to the strict exclusion of Indian ladies from public entertainments were surprised at the banquet given to Mr. Naoroji at the Holborn Restaurant to see several Indian ladies, and to hear a native Indian speaker's toast "To the Ladies." But most people admired the adaptability with which they did in Rome as the Romans do.

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One of the most remarkable tributes to women's cleverness as doctors was given this week at the British Medical Association Conference, when, in spite of the strong feeling hitherto shown against the admission of women practitioners to the medical profession—the closest trade union in existence—it was resolved almost unanimously to admit duly qualified women doctors as members of the Association.

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Though France has always acknowledged the rights of its clever women to the same reward as men, there are but three lady Doctors of Law of the Faculty of Paris, and of these the only French woman is Mdlle. Jeanne Chauvin, who recently got her diploma—the others being natives of Belgium and Roumania. In the early 18th century there was a very remarkable French Doctoress of the Law, Mlle. Genevieve d'Eon de Beaumont, who at twenty-two wrote a striking paper on the financial situation of France. Besides her legal and commercial knowledge she was a skilled swordsman and a Captain of Dragoons. But it was as a diplomatist that this versatile woman was specially distinguished. From the Embassy of London where she was Secretary, she was transferred to St. Petersburg, and in 1755 she concluded a treaty of alliance between her country and Russia to the satisfaction of both nations.

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To be the pioneer of something or another, if only a new costume or a quaint revival of fashion seems to be most women's ambition now-a-days. To this end a club has been formed to which, presumably, ladies will be eligible who have earned laurels as pioneers of progress through darkest Africa, or slummiest London, or highest society, or any of the thousand and one intricate paths that are still untrodden by the world at large. The Pioneer Women's Club, said to be too advanced to allow men, children, or dogs across its threshold, already counts over a hundred members on its list, amongst whom are the names of Viscountess Harberton and Mrs. Oscar Wilde, both of whom have earned the right to be called pioneers though not in the crusade against male ascendancy or domestic emancipation.

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But it is in the Board Schools that the real pioneer woman will in future be found, if one may judge from the opinions expressed in an essay on boys in a recent examination. According to *Woman* the writer of the paper was a young person of the mature age of twelve. For graphic description and uncompromising truth it deserved a prize in spite of the freedom of its orthography.

"The boy is not an animal, yet they can be heard to a considerable distance. When a boy hollars he opens his big mouth like frogs, but girls hold their young till they are spoke to, and then they answer respectable and tell just how it was. A boy thinks himself clever because he can wade where it is deep, but God made the dry land for every living thing and rested on the seventh day. When the boy grows up he is called a husband, and then he stops wading and stays out nights, but the grow up girl is a widow and keeps house."

During the Hon. Mr. H. T. Bliss's absence on leave, Mr. Clogstoun acts as First Member of the Madras Board of Revenue, Mr. Crole as Second Member, Mr. Gibson, as Third Member, and Mr. A. T. Arundel, Collector of Kistna, as Fourth Member.

"SOME EARTHQUAKES."

BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

PART I.

A Radical Member of Parliament at Tokio has just got into trouble with his constituents, and they have sent him a priceless letter of reproof. Among other things they point out that a politician should not be "A water weed which wobbles hither and thither according to the motion of the stream." Nor should he, "like a ghost without legs, drift along before the wind." "Your conduct," they say, "has been that of both a waterweed and a ghost, and we purpose in a little time to give you proof of our true Japanese spirit." That member will very probably be mobbed in his 'rickshaw and prodded to inconvenience with sword-sticks ; for the constituencies are most enlightened. But how in the world can a man under these skies behave except as a waterweed and a ghost ? It is in the air—the wobble and the legless drift. An energetic tourist would have gone to Hakodate, seen Ainos at Sapporo, ridden across the northern island under the gigantic thistles, caught salmon, looked in at Vladivostock, and done half a hundred things in the time that one lazy loafer had wasted watching the barley turn from green to gold, the azalea blossom and burn out, and the spring give way to the warm rains of summer. Now the iris has taken up the blazonry of the year, and the tide of tourists ebbs westward.

The permanent residents are beginning to talk of hill places to go to for the hot weather, and all the available houses in the resorts are let. In a little while the men from China will be coming over for their holidays, but just at present we are in the thick of the tea season, and there is no time to waste on frivolities. "Packing" is a valid excuse for anything, from forgetting a dinner to declining a tennis party, and the tempers of husbands are judged leniently. All along the sea face is an inspiriting smell of the finest new-mown hay, and canals are full of boats loaded up with the boxes jostling down to the harbour. At the club men say rude things about the arrivals of the mail. There never was a post-office yet that did not rejoice in knocking a man's Sabbath into flinders. A fair office day's work may begin at 8 and end at 6, or, if the mail comes in, at midnight. There is no overtime or eight-hours' baby talk in tea. Yonder are the ships ; here is the stuff, and behind all is the American market. The rest is your own affair.

The narrow streets are blocked with the wains bringing down, in boxes of every shape and size, the up-country rough leaf. Some one must take delivery of these thi ngs, find room for them in the packed warehouse, and sample them before they are blended and go to the firing.

More than half the elaborate processes are "lost work" so far as the quality of the stuff goes ; but the markets insist on a good-looking leaf, with polish, face, and curl to it, and in this, as in other businesses, the call of the market is the law. The factory floors are made slippery with the tread of bare-footed coolies, who shout as the tea whirls through its transformations. The overnote to the clamour—an uncanny thing too—is the soft rustle-down of the tea itself—stacked in heaps, carried in baskets, dumped through chutes, rising and falling in the long troughs where it is polished, and disappearing at last into the heart of the firing-machine—always this insistent whisper of moving dead leaves. Steam-sieves sift it into grades with jarrings and thumpings that make the floors quiver, and the thunder of steam gear is always at its heels ; but it continues to mutter unabashed till it is riddled down into the big foil-lined boxes and lies at peace.

A few days ago the industry suffered a check which, lasting not more than two minutes, lost several hundred pounds of hand-fired tea. It was something after this way. Into the stillness of a hot, stuffy morning came an unpleasant noise as of batteries of artillery charging up all the roads together, and at least one bewildered sleeper waking saw his empty boots where they "sat and played toccatas stately at the clavicord." It was the wash band stand really, but the effect was awful. Then a clock fell and a wall cracked, and heavy hands caught the house by the roof pole and shook it furiously. To preserve an equal mind when things are hard is good, but he who has not fumbled desperately at bolted jealousies that will not open while a whole room is being tossed in a blanket, does not know how hard it is to find any sort of mind at all. The end of the terror was inadequate—a rush into the still, heavy, outside air only to find the servants in the garden giggling (the Japanese would giggle through the day of judgment) and to learn that the earthquake was over. Then came the news, swift-borne from the business quarters below the hill, that the coolies of certain factories had fled shrieking at the first shock, and that all the tea in the pans was burned to a crisp. That, certainly, was some consolation for undignified panic ; and there remained the hope that a few tall chimneys up the line at Tokio would have collapsed. They stood firm, however, and the local papers, used to this kind of thing, merely spoke of the shock as "severe." Earthquakes are demoralizing ; but they bring out all the weakness of human nature. First is downright dread ; the stage of—"only let me get into the open and I'll reform ;" then the impulse to send news of the most terrible shock of modern times flying east and west among the cables. (Did not your own hair stand straight on end, and, therefore, must not everybody else's have done likewise ?) Last, as fallen humanity picks itself together, comes the cry of the mean, little soul :—"What ! Was *that* all ? I wasn't frightened from the beginning."

It is wholesome and tonic to realize the powerlessness of man in the face of these little accidents. The heir of all the ages, the annihilator of time and space who politely doubts the existence of his Maker, hears the roof-beams crack and strain above him, and scuttles about like a rab bit in a stoppered warren. If the shock endures for twenty minutes, the annihilator of time and space must camp out under the blue and hunt for his dead beneath rubbish. Given a violent convulsion (only just such a slipping of strata as carelessly-piled volumes will accomplish in a book-case), and behold the heir of all the ages is stark, raving mad—a brute among the dishevelled hills. Set a hundred of the world's greatest spirits, men of fixed principles, high aims, resolute endeavour, enormous experience, and the modesty that these attributes bring—set them to live through such a catastrophe as that which wiped out Nagoya last October, and at the end of three days there would remain very few whose souls might be called their own.

(To be continued.)

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A PLEA FOR THE RYOT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A correspondent from Belgaum has, from time to time during the past eighteen months, been sending one of your daily contemporaries long and pleasing accounts of Colonel Sheringham's hounds. They have been read with much interest by those who have taken part in the sport and by others. In a small station like this, where there is very little in the way of amusement, Colonel Sheringham's hounds are quite a windfall. But India is almost entirely dependent upon agriculture. There are no manufactures to speak of. The starving millions of this unhappy land have little else than the produce of their fields to live upon. This is especially true with regard to these districts. The country round about Belgaum is almost entirely under cultivation. You cannot get off the road, but you get into a field, a small patch in which the ryot and his wife and children toil in all weathers to secure for themselves a mouthful of food. Around this piece of land he has a hedge and brushwood for land-mark and security. It is in such cover usually that "Jack" takes up his residence to live happily upon field crabs and sugarcane, and it is from here that he has to go away with fine music behind him when the hounds are bent on sport. Some thirty horsemen, their numbers often reinforced by a body of R. A. non-commissioned officers, mounted upon their heavy chargers, follow in wild pursuit, riding through and through the fields, treading down standing crops and crushing and breaking the young sugarcane, until at last poor "Jack" is run down. This has been repeated, week after week during a year of famine, with unpitying iteration, laying the country waste within a radius of five or six miles round Belgaum. The wretched ryot cries in despair. Justice he cannot get. To whom could he complain ? The hunters are sahebs, and among them he is told, are the Political Agent in charge of the lands, under native rule, and assistant collectors who are Magistrates. Verily the unhappy man can but exclaim with the frogs in the fable "What is sport to you is death to us."—Yours, &c.,

Belgaum, Aug. 18. [illegible] PLAT.

EXTRAORDINARY INCIDENT IN THE FORT.

An incident of a startling character was witnessed outside the General Post Office, in Churchgate Street, at five o'clock yesterday afternoon. The thoroughfare was crowded, and a large number of vehicles were on the road, when a private of the Marine Battalion, armed with a Martini-Henry rifle and bayonet, calmly stepped off the pavement, brought his rifle to the loading position, and with military precision inserted a cartridge in the weapon, closed the breach, aimed at a tree, and fired. The effect on the passers-by was electrical, and amounted to positive consternation when the sepoy proceeded in the same deliberate fashion to remove the empty cartridge, re-load, and again fire. The pedestrians began to move quietly off to a safe distance as an uncomfortable idea gained ground that the sepoy had run amuck. Five rounds were fired before any solution to the mystery was apparent. It then became evident that the sepoy was enacting a part in a military manœuvre, and that he had been detailed to fire a signal. This was decidedly re-assuring, and on the fact being placed beyond doubt the sepoy became the centre of an admiring crowd. However, the military authorities, on future occasions, might endeavour to carry out such operations at a more fitting time, and with a trifle less ostentation. The appearance of some individual on the scene, with a prospective decoration in his mind's eye, might have made it awkward for the sepoy. The noise of the firing fortunately started none of he horses or a disaster would have been certain.

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CRICKET.

DECCAN COLLEGE VS. RAJARAM COLLEGE.

Having accepted the challenge of the Deccan College men, sent through Professor Selby, Professor Candy sent his team, captained by Mr. K. G. Tambe. The team was treated with splendid hospitality by the Deccanists. The match was played off on the new play-ground of the College, the grant of H. E. Lord Harris, the patron of the Deccan College Gymkhana, who honoured the players by his presence on the ground on Monday evening. The Rajaram College team did not include the pick of its representatives. The Rajaramians won the toss, and their captain elected to field. Mr. G. B. Modak, captain of the Deccan College team, sent Pandit and Bhandarkar to do battle against Tambe and Deshpande. Pandit was soon given run out. His place was filled up by Bapat, a steady batsman, who made a very creditable stand against both the bowlers, and managed to heap together 36 runs, but finally had his wicket scattered by Tambe. Mr. Modak, an old Rajaramian, showed his acquaintance with the bowling of his old colleagues by putting together an excellent total of 28 runs. He was finally caught and bowled by Deshpande. Chahiwalla, the next man, made 8 singles and was clean-bowled by Deshapande. Shrimant Nimbalkar, another old Rajaramian, had just opened an account, when he was given run out by the umpire. Mr. Gupte, the champion hitter of the Deccanists, was despatched by Tambe for the very first ball, which just carried off the bails. Then came Romer, the only man who entered into double figures, and was caught by Datar after his contribution of 10. Captain Just succeeded in hatching his duck for a single before he was bowled by Tambe. Sardesai, the third old Kolhapoorian, carried his bat through for 8 runs, Gothoskar, the last man, having been sent away by Tambe for his second ball before he had an opportunity of breaking his duck. The total accordingly, together with the se

INVENTION A STUDY.

MR. J. E. EMERSON, writing in the "Scientific American," says:—To a certain extent only is genius an inheritance; so are oratory and statesmanship. The world has produced but few Edisons or Websters or Lincolns—born geniuses, orators, and statesmen. Education and study improve all of these qualities. Necessity often develops remarkable originality. Great inventors were generally of poor parentage, and industrious thinkers are reaching a competence through their own originality. In order to accomplish this, one should study one's own capabilities and inclinations. Some prefer chemistry, others mechanism; some to working wood, others prefer metals. I was brought up on a farm, but never liked that business, and the morning I was of age (twenty-one) my father asked me what I was going to follow for a livelihood. I said, "Well, I have not fully decided yet, only that I am not going to scratch the face of Mother Earth all my life for a living." Mechanism can be quite as profitably employed in farming as in a machine shop or wood working. I started as a house carpenter at work by the month. At that time, in Maine, there was abundant timber, and but few saw mills, and they the old style of up and down sash mills, that all ran by water and did not saw more than two thousand feet in twelve hours. There being long, cold winters, large barns were built of heavy hewn timber; some of the smaller parts were generally sawed. This hewn timber must be all taken out of wind and counter-lined, and mortices and all other work measured from the counter-lines. A boss framer could get 2·25 dols. to 2·50 dols. per day. I hired with a framer at 15 dols. a month, and when the other hands were sitting down resting I was going over the work, measuring lengths and the angles of braces, &c., and questioning the boss, and by the time we got up three barns I was conceited enough to believe I could lay out the work as they then called it. So I quit and took the job to frame a forty-foot square barn. I only charged 1·75 dols. per day on my first job, and only took on four or five helpers. I drew my plans as best I could and went at it, and my old boss—a very nice man, by the way—predicted a failure. This somewhat alarmed the man I was at work for as a boss framer, but I assured him that I would succeed. His was "root, hog, or die" then, so I worked and studied day and night, and all one Sunday. The day came for raising, and I sent for my old boss to be there, but the result was as good a job as I ever did, and I may say ever was done. I saw that old barn two years ago, and it was then more than forty years old. When the barn was up, my old boss stood on the great beams and proposed three cheers for the new framer, which was heartily responded to by the raisers, as we called them. From that time I commanded my 2·25 dols. to 2·50 dols. per day and had all I could do. I mention this merely to show what persistence may do.

I finally gave up wood working and took up the working of metals; and of metals I think that I have taken out over two hundred patents, some worthless, of course, but most of them very valuable. I do not, nor ever did, regard myself as more than an ordinary mechanic, and rather a rough workman at that, and yet I think that I possessed one rather remarkable quality, and that was never giving a thing up that I started. Persistence seemed to be my crowning quality. More than fifty years ago I worked in Lowell, Mass. Cotton factories were then being built all through the New England States, especially in Lowell and Manchester, N. H. Cards for use in mills had all been made by hand up to about that time. To punch the holes through the leather by hand and cut off the small steel wires, bend them in U shape, stick them through, and then bend them again on the opposite side, so as to pitch them forward, was indeed a tedious and slow process. A card maker in Lowell, whose name I have forgotten, conceived the idea of doing all those operations by machinery, so he set himself at work. The leather must be stretched on a frame, and the frame feed lengthwise the leather, and two holes punched at regular distances apart until each end was reached, then the leather must rise up for another row of holes and feed back and forth, that is, right and left. The wire was on a reel and fed by machinery to exact length, and cut off, bent to U shape, and stuck through each hole as it was made. In time this machine was perfected, all except bending the wires on the opposite side to give them the proper pitch for carding. The inventor said that he studied day and night for months and months to devise a means, and nearly gave it up. One night he was out walking the street and in a study, when all at once the method struck him, and he went home and made a pencil sketch, and went to bed and slept soundly, and next day went to work, made the attachment, and it was a perfect success. I have stood and seen one man in Lowell operating sixteen of these machines, setting card teeth. I think that I have seen quite as many intricate machines at work as any one person, and I still claim that the card-setting machine is one of the most ingenious machines that I ever saw in successful operation. In this inventor ingenuity, perseverance, and patience were combined.

Often some grand idea will come to a person accidentally, as the turning of irregular forms did to Mr. Blanchard. Mr. Blanchard had acquired something of a reputation for ingenuity, and as he was one day at the United States armoury in Springfield, Mass., he saw the workmen polishing gun barrels as they did all by hand then. All of the barrels are tapering, and it was necessary in the last polish that the lines be as near perfectly true as possible, so that in taking sight the eye would not be misled. To do this required practice and skill; so Mr. Blanchard set to work to build and put a machine at work that would polish perfectly about six barrels at once. His machine was set at work one Saturday, and went right off. The stocks, as they were called, were made flexible, like a long spring, so as to adapt themselves to the irregular shapes as they [illegible] the machine. [illegible] work of more than a [illegible]. The workmen were [illegible] as they were looking [illegible] Well, Bill, that [illegible] those [illegible] When a workman [illegible] came [illegible] room said to Blanchard, "Well, mister, [illegible] get up a machine that will throw me out of work?" Blanchard said, "What is your job, my man?" "Why," said the man, "I don't know. I have not studied any. Yes, Mr. Blanchard rode home, a distance of [illegible] twenty miles, and said after-wards that he [illegible] satisfied as a method to turn irregular forms. He built a machine, took out a patent for it, sold the right to Government for 20,000 dols., and actually did throw that man out of his job." Said Blanchard, "I was sorry for the man, but glad for myself that invention made him a fortune, and his died quite wealthy.

PRIEST AND PEASANT IN RUSSIA.

A WRITER in the *Cornhill Magazine* says the Russian priest remains to-day, in spite of a great improvement in his position of late years, what I am told he has always been—the poorest specimen of his kind to be found anywhere. It is remarkable that this nation superstitiously reverent in many ways should have such a poor standard of clergy. To say that they are ill-paid is not a sufficient explanation, for that is true also of the Roman Catholic clergy who posit like pleasing commands. But the average Russian priest is tolerated as a necessity, as a necessary evil. A more unkempt, untidy, slovenly set of men it would be hard to find anywhere. Russians often told me that they were ill read, and generally ignorant men. Certainly in no family where I lived did any priest ever set his foot as a visitor or guest, nor was he desired. They form a distinct caste, and as a rule only the children of the caste can be their priests. They can wear their hair long and though I have seen some fine patriarchal-looking man amongst them, such were in a very small minority. Then as to the religion. It is part of the policy of the present reign (and to a certain extent in [illegible] traditional) to multiply churches in every Russian town. When a new town is captured by the Russians, the first thing they do is to gaily fortify it and build one or more churches. The churches are often open all day—as they should be—and there are generally to be found some officials or alms-collectors somewhere within the building. If you hear a little louder talking going on than usual, it is probably some two or three members of the order gossiping together, or talking over the railing which surrounds the platform where the reading or chanting is done to some member of the congregation about matters entirely disconnected, judging by appearances, with the services, and indeed sometimes while some other reader, or preacher, or chanter is actually taking part in the service. They move about and talk to each other without the smallest regard to the fact that another priest is officiating at the time not two yards from where they may be standing. I once saw a priest combing his long hair with his pocket-comb on one side of the railed-in platform, while on the other side the choir were singing! The churches are full of pictures inside, and sometimes outside, often beautifully painted images and candles in every direction, and the amount of apparently aimless kissing, bowing, crossing, prostrations, &c., is somewhat bewildering. No member of the Royal Family travels in Russia without ostentatiously visiting the principal church at each town for a special service. He or she may be known to be not a very religiously disposed person, yet all such services are set forth unctuously and at length in pious terms, not merely in the local journals, but in all the newspapers throughout the Empire. It would appear to be part of the policy of the present reign, a sort of attempt to kindle enthusiasm and fanaticism in and for the so-called "orthodox" faith, and to trade upon the ignorant superstition of the peasant class teaching them to despise those who hold any other faith or creed. From this point of view they do well to maintain an ignorant and subservient priesthood.

The little that I saw of Russian country life was pleasing; it is a free and easy, unconventional kind of existence, and the people are so inclined to be sociable that it could not fail to be interesting, for a while at any rate. The exodus from town to country as the summer begins is quite a feature of Russian life, and is much more universal than amongst ourselves; and pretty little wooden houses, buried in small luxuriant gardens, usually abounding more in trees and bushes than in flowers, spring up in certain favoured localities around the various towns, and, though deserted in winter, are thronged in summer. It is pleasant to see two peasants, though unaccompanied by their womenkind, courteously raise their caps to each other as they pass. The Russian peasant—the much-abused "mujik"—as a class always impressed me favourably; yet I never lived in any family in which I did not hear expressed somewhat contemptuous reflections upon this class by their social superiors. These latter are frequently sensitive of a stranger's opinion of themselves and their country and customs, and are always ready to attribute any shortcomings they fancy one may find to the peasant class, of whom they speak in an apologetic way, as if deprecating your supposed harsher judgment. Yet I found the peasants everywhere pleasant and generally communicative, and I think about the most hopeful of any class in the country. They form the backbone of the Empire, and without them neither Tsar, Government, nor people could do much, and when at length Government's efforts to improve their condition and to enlighten them have had more time to take effect, I believe that they will make a better and more effective use of the increased power which knowledge brings than has yet been made by the great middle and educated class, the student class, above them.

THE Russian peasant's position now is said to be even worse than during the dark days of serfdom. Instead of profiting by his emancipation, the peasant has grown poorer. In many districts he has reached starvation point. The present distress has brought matters to a head, and it is everywhere acknowledged that something must be done. But what?

A QUESTION OF ETIQUETTE.

A SUBURBAN bachelor asks through a contemporary:—What is the proper form of salutation between man and man, or man and woman, not belonging to precisely the same *cousin ship*, in these days? It seems a trivial question, but it stands in need of solution. I appeal to my fellow-countrymen for advice. The difficulty under which I suffer must be felt by hosts of them, but no manual of etiquette recognizes it. These are the circumstances. My house is nearly the last on a suburban road that leads nowhere in particular—that is, it leads into the country. To call it a lonely road would be droll; but few persons, comparatively, go by unless out for a walk, and my neighbours do not commonly take exercise at the time which suits me. Thus it happens that when I stroll forth of a morning, and even when I stroll back, no other mortal is in sight generally, excepting that one who causes my trouble. Perhaps my handmaidens take advantage of the old bachelor and allow themselves more fresh air than is thought necessary for their class by the British matron. Ladies have given me to understand so much. I do not take their hints. My servants have been with me for years. Though young and at least as attractive as the average, they do not seem anxious to be married. I never see a "follower"—nor a doctor. This halcyon state of things may not be due to their practice of walking out in the forenoon. But when the wise find themselves comfortable, they are loth to make even a small change in their condition.

The point of this introduction is that one or other of my maids constantly sallies out at the moment of my return. If I have been ruralising, I can simply watch her pass down the road and note the latest development of "improvers." But if my steps have been turned in the other direction, I meet her face to face: for these excellent girls always visit the town, though they carry no basket. Embarrassment follows. Friends whom I have consulted tell me that they cross the road when such an accident occurs to them. But it is awkward to the verge of humiliation to turn one's back on one's own front door, if the domestic pervite pavement for no visible purpose, stroll a few yards, and return. Others ignore the young woman's presence; but they dwell in a crowded street, where some excuse for inattention can always be found. However, I have tried both plans, and yet a third. Since Ann or Ellen invariably turns to left on issuing from my premises, and follows, as it were, the nearest route, so soon as this trouble dawned on me I perceived a method to escape it. Return along the far side of the road, I said to myself. But the very next day, when I put this simple scheme into practice, Ellen also crossed, and two minutes afterwards there we were again! For the maids are at least as conscious as I of something awkward in the encounter. Surrendering that refuge promptly, I resumed my natural course; but so, on the next occasion, did Ellen. I tried back—so did Ann. Could we have discussed the matter in a friendly spirit all would have been arranged instantly. Master could take one side the road, maid the other. But dignity forbids a consultation of the sort. For a week or more we dodged one another thus, nearly always betrayed by our own ingenious devices. Then I resolutely threw up that plan and tried the system of ignoring. It proved no less than brutal, as I anticipated, when no other living creature was in sight—and stupid besides. How can a man cut an honest girl dead in the open air when he receives her ministrations smilingly indoors? Ann felt the indignity, or conscience deceived me. The embarrassment did not pass in a moment that day as usual.

What is one to do on meeting one's irreproachable maid-servant face to face under such conditions as I have described? Our forefathers would no doubt have understood the difficulty. She dropped a curtsey and you smiled, if amiable; if not, you paid no attention; and all was right anyhow. But those simple times are past. A curtsey is as much out of date for practical purposes as kissing of hands—the respectful usage which it superseded. We have actually no form of salutation from an inferior, if she be a woman. That would not signify so much if the woman were comfortable under the state of things. But she is not. The awkwardness of my situation—real enough—is mostly due to the evident feeling of my servants that they ought to do something on their part in the way of recognizing him who pays their wages and does his best to make them comfortable. A bow is so clearly inappropriate that they have never tried it. If possible, I stop and speak—that is a blessed relief to both. But one cannot always address a maid on seeing her towards noon—the most fluent of morals would run short of matter sometimes. You have wished her "Good morning," if that be your practice, hours before: anyhow, the time is past. For my own part, I have grown desperate. I smile inanely; so does Ann or Ellen. But they, no more than myself, are reconciled to an incongruous position. How do you manage, my brethren?

But if the inconvenience be worst in the case of female servants and inferiors, it is by no means unfelt in the case of males. Your groom or butler still touches his hat, and there's an end. But a man living in the suburbs employs from time to time a number of mechanics, labourers, and so forth: if he be an old resident, the carpenter, plumber, jobbing gardener become acquaintances. He will observe a growing change in the manner of these. The elder still greet him with a touch of the cap; but the younger have dropped that fashion. And they have adopted no other in its place. Like the maids, they avoid an employer's eye if possible—even one whom they respect—when coming upon him; cross the road if they have warning, turn their backs, or stop to light a pipe. Should the meeting be two sudden, they do not smile to cover an embarrassment which is manifest all the same, but stare full at him with blank gaze. It is not rudeness, but perplexity. They don't know what to do. In a few years, as veterans die out and apprentices fill their room, any manner of salute from an inferior will be unknown in this country—among town-dwellers at least. Even the small tradesmen with whom we deal are falling into the same habits. They will not touch their hats and they have not learned to raise them. Probably enough they never will.

It is a thousand pities, setting the awkwardness aside. I confess, for my part, that I shall never regard these men who meet me with a stare—even a scowl, if they be nervous—as I regarded their fathers. They mean no harm, I am well assured. When spoken to they are as friendly, and even as respectful; though the "sir" has gone after the "capping" of a former day. Our grandsons who are growing up among these new customs may feel not less good-natured interest in the working men around them than we did. But I do not think so. That refusal of greeting in the street is not a sign of ill-will, but of helplessness—worthy of respect if properly understood. Honest and solvent workmen decline to give what they regard as a servile salute to a fellow-mortal who, after all only pays them their just earnings for work done in his interest. The misfortune is that they are unacquainted with any other fashion of acknowledging his presence. And so they ignore him blankly out of doors. But though we see the explanation, the practical result of this state of things must be that the householder and the working man will drift further and further apart. People who systematically cut one another cannot make acquaintance, nor do they feel inclined.

A TRAGIC STORY OF LYNCHING.

A DALZIEL'S telegram, dated Redding (California) July 25, says:—A painful sensation has been created throughout the State by the lynching at Redding of two young men of good family and excellent opportunities in life. They were John and Charles Boggs, sons of a prominent office holder and generally esteemed citizen, for whose terrible affliction the manifestation of public sympathy is now general. In May last the two brothers stopped the Redding and Yreka stage at the point of Winchester rifles, and resistance being made by the express messenger they fired and shot him fatally, he rolling off the box seat and dying in the road. With the coolness of veteran highwaymen they said, "Will you throw it down now?" referring to the treasure box, and the box was thrown off without more ado, the driver being kept covered by their rifles until the coach was out of sight. The detectives of the Wells, Fargo, and Company's Express Service immediately set to work, and before long traced the crime to the two brothers and began a search for them. The younger Charles was caught soon afterwards near here, but the elder was not heard of until his discovery last month at a restaurant in Woodland, a hundred miles from here. He was arrested in the restaurant, but only after a desperate resistance, in which he drew a pistol and was instantly shot down. The bullet entered his neck and made a serious wound. He was brought to this city and locked up with his brother in the county gaol. The residents of this vicinity were deeply aroused at the time of the crime, and the demeanour of the two young men in gaol did not tend to lessen their anger. The crime was without any adequate motive, the robbers being in comfortable circumstances. It was largely due to their reading of shilling, "shockers," and the desire for a free and lawless life thus inculcated. The people persistently to take a serious view of the matter, and bragged and boasted until the public anger grew ominous. They had obtained by the robbery gold bullion to the value of 6,000 dols. The whereabouts of this bullion they not only refused to reveal, but laughed at all inquiries, saying they needed the gold to pay lawyers with, and that their father's political influence would prevent their being hanged. Moreover, the foolish actions of two well dressed but disreputable young women added to the prevailing indignation. They visited the two young men daily, carrying them sweets and delicacies, while the family of the murdered messenger were objects of charity. There was talk of lynching the pair a fortnight ago, but the brothers answered at it, and the two women publicly derided it. Last Sunday morning a band of masked men entered the Court House in which the gaol is situated and made their way to the third floor, where the gaoler, who is also the caretaker of the Court House, slept. They took him from his bed to the sheriff's office, and after forcing the door directed him to show them where the keys of the gaol were kept. He declared that they were locked in the safe every night by the sheriff himself, who feared an attempt against the two prisoners. The lynchers then began work on the safe with a drill and powder, and just as the clock struck two blew open the large steel door. The keys were secured, the gaol door was opened, and the two young men seized. They were taken one square from the gaol and hanged to the woodshed of the railway company. The elder brother begged hard that his brother might be spared, offering to tell where the money was hidden. His entreaties were not listened to however, and the two were hanged side by side.

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FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

SUMMER DRESS IN ENGLAND.

THROUGHOUT the changeable season of alternate sultry sunshine and chilling winds in England it has been necessary to prepare two costumes for every festive occasion, for at races, garden parties, and river "fetes" there has been continual uncertainty as to whether the thinnest muslin and zephyr would be too heavy or the thickest serge too light for the freaks of our capricious climate. The bad weather which again dimmed the glories of the Henley week prevented the display of many exceptionally becoming boating costumes designed especially for the occasion, and dark coats and skirts were the only wear for the hardy pleasure-seekers who braved the rain and wind of the first two days. Several extremely pretty dresses had been arranged of the white linen, or "duck," which is now the latest novelty for smart river gowns, and had the days been bright and sunny no more suitable material could have been found for the purpose. This new departure comes as a welcome relief from the wearisome uniformity of blue serge, which threatens to make the outdoor dress of the modern English girl more monotonous than that of her brother, who, when the frock-coat of society is laid aside allows himself considerable latitude in tint and texture. Linen of the thick kind used has many advantages over more fragile cambric and zephyr, as owing to its firmer substance it survives the wear-and-tear of a long day on the water without having the crushed and draggled appearance which makes the wearer look so forlorn on the homeward journey, and it can, moreover, be washed over and over again without losing any of its beauty. A well-cut linen dress destined for Henley had a plain gored skirt, clearing the ground both at the back and in front, and finished at the hem with several rows of stitching; the jacket, of moderate length, had deep pointed revers, and opened over a waistcoat of silk and woollen tapestry in pale shades of pink and blue. A second, similar in shape, had a vest of hand-woven Ruskin linen embroidered with conventionalised flowers in a peculiar shade of geranium red that contrasted admirably with the dull misty blue of the ground. There is a great demand for linen materials, not only in white but in pale neutral shades, for sea-side gowns, and they are especially suitable for the belted Russian blouses which continue in favour, as they can be most appropriately decorated with the characteristic cross-stitch embroidery in coloured threads. The general gloom and depression of the season, and its untimely conclusion, owing to the elections, are doubtless responsible for the very noticeable absence of novelties in garments of all kinds. Usually just before Ascot some striking and original idea is evolved by an ingenious milliner which gives the keynote of the autumn fashions, but this year "all London" is departing on its travels without having discovered anything less hackneyed than the plain skirt, the belted or corselet bodice, and the varieties of Zouave, Spanish, or Eton jacket with which we have been long familiar. One change of importance, however, the summer has seen, and that is the gradual disappearance of the train from walking skirts. Women are nowadays too busy and too practical to add the care of a trailing gown to the manifold small worries of life, when going about their ordinary business, and the superfluous inches are being rapidly curtailed on workaday garments, while they remain to give grace and elegance to indoor gowns and to the pretty frocks that are destined only to sweep over smooth-shaven lawns and trim garden paths.

AN INGENIOUS TRUNK.

Some ingenious trunk-maker has originated a very happy idea for the convenience of the sea-side visitor to furnished apartments, where wardrobe accommodation is usually of the scantiest. The dress basket or trunk is placed on end against the wall, and a top piece, specially arranged for the purpose, is fitted to the upper part, and can be drawn out to the height required, and with the set of portable books provided forms a cupboard, which can be locked and will preserve the light summer gowns hanging in it not only from the dust and dirt, but also from the investigations of prying land-ladies and their assistants. No one has yet, however, discovered a box in which perishable hats can be packed with other properties in perfect safety. Few of the flimsy partitions provided can withstand the rough usage of a Channel steamer or a foreign Custom-house, and the airy creations of Parisian milliners too often emerge mere wrecks of their pristine beauty.

A PERFUME FOR STATIONERY.

This is a very difficult thing to choose, because of all things that give one the impression of vulgarity in a person, it is to receive a highly-scented letter from them, reeking of patchouli or some equally offensive odour. It always suggests to my mind that it is to cover up something even less agreeable, and, therefore, one instantly hates the scent. But there are perfumes which are extremely delicate, and in a mild form most agreeable to one's olfactory nerves. It is, I think, the sign of a refined woman, that one may just perceive a fragrant atmosphere about her, so subtle perhaps as to be scarcely decided, and yet quite perceptible in all that she wears or uses. It is just this amount of scent that is pleasant in the paper one writes upon, and which only just makes itself noticeable when a letter is opened and unfolded. There is a kind of scented parchment which can be laid in one's escritoire or writing-case, called "Peau d'Espagne," and which gives just the requisite amount of perfume desirable. I should advise my kind readers to try it, as it lasts for years and years, and is not expensive.

LONG ENGAGEMENTS.

"Marry in haste and repent at leisure." This (says a writer in the "Ludgate Weekly") is an adage old as the hills; and doubtless a great many unfortunates have married in haste and repented at leisure; but even hasty marriages, with the prospect of near repentance, are not to be compared by way of evil results, with long engagements. Young woman, beware of the man who seeks to bind you to a long engagement. No matter what this pretext may be, his motive is almost always a selfish one.

He is either too lazy to work for a family and too fond of his bachelor indulgences to be willing to renounce them for the purer and calmer joys of married life, or is a base scoundrel, seeking only to win your affections and your confidence by the fraud of a promise which he never intends to make good. Somebody will ask us what we consider a long engagement. We reply, a year is quite long enough for all purposes, and if it runs beyond that time, it is too long. A girl "engaged" is subject to all the disadvantages. She must stay at home, except when her intended sees fit to take her out—and she must repel all courtesies from other gentlemen, because Tom will be jealous. No man who is young, and well, and has a good moral character, is too poor to marry a girl who is his equal in these respects—provided he loves her truly, and is beloved by her in return. For if they do truly love each other, they will be very willing and anxious to work for each other—to pull together—to paddle hopefully their own domestic canoe: and Fate, however relentless she may seem to be, seldom fails to yield success to those who toil for it with fearless hearts and willing hands. You may be willing to bear reverses. You must expect disappointments. You must be ready to meet ill-luck, and to endure poverty if need be. Dont expect things to make themselves unless you help them. Whatever you have must be worked for, and it is worth having, it is richly worth working for. So now, young man, this is our advice to you. If you love a young girl tell her so manfully, with no cowardly beating about the bush. If she says she does not reciprocate your love it wont kill you. Not at all. There are others just as good as she. If she says she loves you, and will marry you, don't ask her to wait till you have made a fortune, but just invite her to come with you and help you to make one. Long engagements are galling, like any other chain. There may be circumstances which justify them, but they are exceptional circumstances, and we are only dealing with things as they generally exist. The woman almost always is the chief sufferer. Her wrong is immeasurably greater. She struggles along through the weary years of waiting, in a false position, and by-and-by her bloom fades and her temper sours, and then [illegible] seeks a younger and fresher, and more attractive, and he is weary of Mary; and the engagement is broken, and he marries his new love; and Mary either marries out of pique someone old enough to be her grandfather, or else she subsides into an old maid, and so her life is wrecked, and all because of a long engagement.

TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS FOR A LADY'S HAT.

Mr. Herbert Muckross in the "Cosmopolitan" relates that at a bazaar which was held in the grounds of Muckross House, to raise funds for Killarney Church, Mrs. Cornwallis West, after exerting herself all day at her stall, held up her hat and offered it to the highest bidder. "The fair auctioneer," he continues, "was at once surrounded by an enthusiastic group of men, who bid hotly against each other for the prize, which was finally knocked down for five and twenty pounds, and immediately returned to the owner as a gift."

FASHIONS IN PRAYER-BOOKS.

A lady of fine artistic taste has discovered that at church her prayer-book, by its incongruous colour, entirely ruined the effect of a carefully-conceived costume. It struck a discord in an otherwise perfectly harmonious dress. This has been remedied by having a cover to her prayer-book which shall be perfectly in accord with the leading tone of her garments. She presumably to take a serious interest in the matter, and bragged and boasted until the public anger grew ominous. They had obtained by the robbery gold bullion to the value of 6,000 dols. The whereabouts of this bullion they not only refused to reveal, but laughed at all inquiries, saying they needed the gold to pay lawyers with, and that their father's political influence would prevent their being hanged. Moreover, the foolish actions of two well dressed but disreputable young women added to the prevailing indignation. They visited the two young men daily, carrying them sweets and delicacies, while the family of the murdered messenger were objects of charity. There was talk of lynching the pair a fortnight ago, but the brothers answered at it, and the two women publicly derided it. Last Sunday morning a band of masked men entered the Court House in which the gaol is situated and made their way to the third floor, where the gaoler, who is also the caretaker of the Court House, slept. They took him from his bed to the sheriff's office, and after forcing the door directed him to show them where the keys of the gaol were kept. He declared that they were locked in the safe every night by the sheriff himself, who feared an attempt against the two prisoners. The lynchers then began work on the safe with a drill and powder, and just as the clock struck two blew open the large steel door. The keys were secured, the gaol door was opened, and the two young men seized. They were taken one square from the gaol and hanged to the woodshed of the railway company. The elder brother begged hard that his brother might be spared, offering to tell where the money was hidden. His entreaties were not listened to however, and the two were hanged side by side.

LITERARY, MUSICAL, AND DRAMATIC.

THE STAGE AND THE UPPER TEN.

MANY actresses, says a society paragraphist, have of late years married into aristocratic families. Miss Dolly Tester, who sang in the chorus, married the Marquis of Ailesbury; Lord Euston allied himself to Miss Kate Cooke; Miss Nellie Leamer married the Hon. Hubert Dunscombe; a French lady well known on the London stage, Miss C Dubois, married the Hon. Wyndham Stanhope; and Miss Lillie Ernest became the Lady Mansel. It seems only yesterday since Miss Belle Bilton's name was regularly in the musichall bills; she is now, of course, Countess Clancarty.

TEMPERANCE MUSIC HALLS.

An exhibition and entertainment, arranged and carried out by the National Temperance Cafe, Restaurant, Concert, and Music Hall Association has taken place at the Fulham Town Hall, Walham-green, and attracted a fairly large number of those interested in the programme of the new organisation, which aims at combining temperance for all classes with recreation and general amusement and proposes to establish music halls and other places of amusement from which intoxicating liquors shall be rigidly excluded. Arrangements are being made for opening such establishments in several of the thickly populated districts of London so soon as the necessary permits can be obtained. Part of the proceedings was devoted to a practical illustration of the manner in which the association's "model 6d. dinner" can be produced. This is not a vegetarian banquet, but includes soup, meat, vegetables, and pudding. A model temperance buffet was also set up for the occasion. In the evening there was a concert and entertainment in which several popular artists took part, and during one of the intervals a committee from the audience were invited to sample the model dinner previously mentioned.

AN ABORIGINAL PLAY.

Mr. and Mrs Kendal have brought back with them not only some thousands of pounds in American gold, but an aboriginal play, bearing the very unoriginal title of "The Wife," which they intend to produce next season at the Prince of Wale's. This play, like "Men and Women"—also shortly to be produced in London—is by Messrs. De Mille and Belasco, two of the most successful of American playwrights. The first-named of these gentlemen is also responsible for the version to be produced next season in London of the German melodrama called "The Lost Paradise."

A NEW DRAMA AT DRURY LANE.

The termination of the operatic season leaves Sir Augustus Harris free to direct his energies to wards the autumn production at Drury Lane. This is to be a spectacular drama of the description to which the enterprising manager of that house has accustomed us, written by Mr. Henry Pettitt and himself. In it sporting matters are to figure largely; one of the leading features being a steeplechase, wherein the hero disports himself right valiantly. In addition, Sir Augustus proposes to borrow an idea from himself by transferring to the stage one of his own Lenten balls given in the earlier part of the year at Covent Garden. Few who saw the "Corsican Brothers" at the Lyceum will have forgotten the magnificent spectacle presented by Mr. Henry Irving in the scene representing a "bal masque" at the Grand Opera, Paris; but even that Sir Augustus will endeavour to eclipse in splendour. The principal part in the new drama has already been offered to Mr. Charles Warner, who, however, is unable to accept it. There is, on the other hand, some likelihood that Mr. Charles Cartwright will join the Drury Lane forces for the forthcoming production, which, it may be expected, will be ready about the middle of September.

AN AUSTRALIAN ACTRESS.

On Tuesday afternoon, at the Strand Theatre, Mrs. G. B. W. Lewis, an actress better known in Australia than in this country, made what was practically her London debut as Mrs. Oakley in the older Colman's comedy of "The Jealous Wife." The play was a favourite stock-piece with the Keans, and—since the days of Garrick, Mrs. Pritchard, and Mrs. Clive, who originally figured in it—has been regarded by ambitious performers as an excellent medium for the display of their talents. In selecting it for her first appearance among us, Mrs. Lewis, therefore, merely followed in the wake of many not less famous actresses than herself. Nor, it may be said, could she have chosen a character better suited to her powers than that of Mrs. Oakley; for although the representation of no time rose to a very high level, it was distinguished throughout by the ease, neatness, and knowledge of stage effect peculiar to the trained artist. Mrs. Lewis has evidently had considerable experience, which, coupled with her natural gifts, ought to render her services valuable should she decide eventually to devote herself to the London stage. Her voice is pleasant, although apt, when raised, to become a trifle shrill. She possesses, moreover, a good method, clear diction, and no small sense of humour—all admirable qualities calculated to ensure her a position as a comedian. Upon "The Postman," a new and original comedietta by Mr. Edgar Pemberton, with which the day's programme began, not too favourable a verdict can be pronounced. The little piece proved to be prolix and old-fashioned, and its motive somewhat strained.

AN OLD FRIEND WITH A NEW FACE.

On the 14th of August, 1831, was presented in Paris at the Theatre de la Montansier "Un Chapeau de Paille d'Italie," described as a "comedie en cinq actes, melee de couplets." The piece was the work of Eugene Labiche, whose exuberant humour and rich imagination have rarely been employed more effectively than in the creation of the series of extravagant incidents and ludicrous situations with which the play abounds. Its production may be said in a measure to have brought into existence a new type of which the three-act farce of to-day is the latest development. Numerous, however, as have been the variations, the tune remains practically the same. One season has developed among dramatists a taste for babies, another a predilection for pug-dogs, a third an inclination towards a scrap of paper; but the search after each has been prosecuted more or less on similar lines to that undertaken by Fadinard in pursuit of the famous "chapeau de Paille d'Italie." To Mr. W. S. Gilbert it fell to adapt the French comedy into English, and for a time play-goers flocked to the old Court Theatre to laugh over the diverting drolleries of "The Wedding March." Not far short of a score of years have elapsed since then, and now Mr. Gilbert presents the same piece under the title of "Haste to the Wedding," in the form originally adopted by Labiche—that is to say, he has introduced lyrics and couplets where formerly only dialogue was employed, and thus turned the farce into a vaudeville, the first performance of which was given on Wednesday at the Criterion Theatre. Scenes which twenty years ago aroused hearty laughter scarcely succeeded on Wednesday in producing a smile; while when the curtain finally fell the applause was more than counterbalanced by unmistakable signs of disapprobation. Autres temps autres moeurs. Then the public which frequents the theatre none is more changeable, nor does anything perhaps age more quickly than your ordinary play. Of the performers Mr. Frank Wyatt as the much embarrassed bridegroom Woodcock Tappins, and Mr. Sidney Valentine as Major-General Bunthunder, carried off the principal honours; although Mr. Lionel Broug, Mr. D. S. James, and Mr. Welton Dale also did good service. For the rest Miss M. Studholme made an engaging bride, Miss Ellis Jeffreys an exceptionally good Marchioness, and Miss Sybil Carlisle an exceedingly graceful and attractive Bella Crackinthorpe.

LITERATURE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The new House of Commons is not a very literary body. On the other hand, it has a larger proportion than any of its predecessors of persons professionally interested in things written and printed. No fewer than thirty-five journalists and newspaper-proprietors will adorn the green benches. But one hardly counts the editor of "Truth," or the London correspondents of the "Scottish Leader," as a man of letters. Of men who are literary rather than journalistic the House contains very few. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Morley, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Birrell, Mr. Balfour, Sir Henry Howorth, Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Arnold Morley, Mr. Jennings, Mr. Justin McCarthy exhaust the list. It is strange that it should be so. In France, in Italy, and even in Austria or Germany, Mr. Dicey, Mr. Lecky, Mr. Herbert Spencer, and Mr. Froude would have been in the Legislature long ago.

PEMMICANIZED BIOGRAPHY.

Readers who have groaned under the voluminousness of modern biography must often have longed for a "shortened form," after the fashion of the "shortened form" of divine service which has been authorized for the greater comfort and convenience of worshipers. It is no use nowadays asking biographers to make their first editions succinct. None of them will forego without a struggle his chance of the fame of another Boswell or Lockhart. Moreover, it asks a sterner mood than is common in this sympathetic age, to reject or rigorously to sift the mass of material pressed into the biographer's hands by pious relatives and friends. If ever modern biographer had his chance of being brief, it was the biographer of Burgon, himself the brief biographer of "Twelve Good Men;" yet even for his biographer the modern habit proved too strong. Well, let the devout friends have their bulky volumes, and the biographer have his chance of proving himself another Boswell. But after that, if you please, the "shortened form." Publishers are realizing this "felt want." Messrs. Longmans announce a shorter "Memoir of Darwin," by Mr. F. Darwin, founded on the longer "Life and Letters of Charles Darwin;" also an abridgment—entitled "Jenny Lind: The Artist"—of the large Life by Canon Scott Holland and Mr. Rockstro. If desert were measured by the bigness of the biography, few men of his generation could claim a bigger book than Darwin. Jenny Lind's, too, was a life out of the common. But their fame will probably be best served by the shorter books.

CLOSE OF MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT'S SEASON.

Among the features of a season which has not been without its surprises as well as its disappointments the immediate and gratifying success achieved by Madame Bernhardt is by no means the least notable. It is an open secret that prior to her appearance the enterprise was regarded by those chiefly concerned in it with considerable doubt, and the triumph obtained is therefore the more pleasing in that it has been won in the face of adverse circumstances. To Madame Bernhardt herself the result is wholly due. Her wonderful powers, superb acting, and unflagging energy have carried all before them. At her best she has shown herself unapproachable, while even into plays unworthy of her genius she has contrived to infuse a certain measure of interests. Mistakes, it may be acknowledged, she has made; but the failures of such an artist are, after all, more instructive than the successes of a less talented performer. With the remembrance of "La Tosca" and "Fedora" to linger over, we can well afford to forget "Leah" and "Pauline Blanchard." In classical drama Madame Bernhardt has proved herself equally great, her representation of Phedre taking rank among the most remarkable of her efforts. Fitly enough, it was, however, in "La Tosca"—the play with which of late years her name has perhaps been most closely identified—that the great French actress chose on Saturday night to bid farewell for a time at least to her English friends. Of the performance itself there is nothing new to be said, save that the principal part has rarely been played with greater intensity or more acute sensibility. On the final fall of the curtain the enthusiasm of the audience made itself apparent in the most flattering manner, Madame Bernhardt being called to the front time after time and literally deluged with wreaths and bouquets. To M. Albert Darmont, and to Mr. Henry E. Abbey, were also accorded similar manifestations of good-will. It is sincerely to be hoped that no very lengthy period will be permitted to elapse before play-goers are afforded a fresh opportunity of again welcoming Madame Bernhardt to the London stage.

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